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CITY ON A HILL

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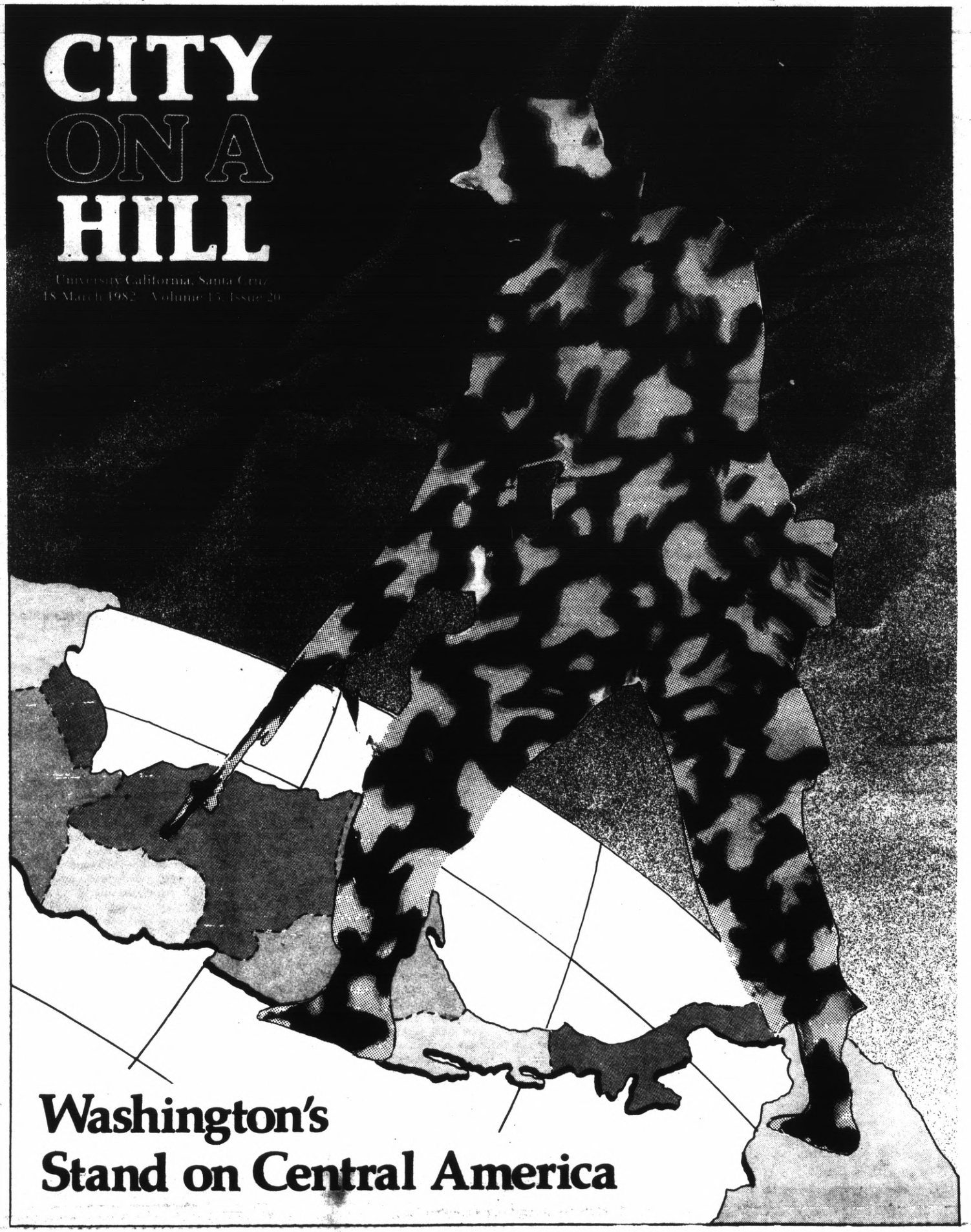

Washington's Stand on Central America

CITY ON A HILL

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NEWS

GUERRILLA THEATER: Orlando Jose Tardencillas Espinosa, a Nicaraguan captured in El Salvador and brought to Washington to testify that he had been trained by Communists in Ethiopia and Cuba, recanted his story in front of reporters Monday. Tarcendillas claimed that he had made his earlier statements because of "psychological coercion" at the hands of Salvadoran soldiers. Tardencillas said that he was briefed by an American Embassy official about what to say in Washington but "they made a mistake." He said that he had seen no other foreigners fighting in El Salvador. "Obviously, I have been captured and I've been presented to the press for purposes of information and propaganda." Tardencillas also said that he expected to be court-martialed and killed upon his return to prison in El Salvador "for telling the truth." After the press conference, the Nicaraguan ambassador demanded Tardencillas' immediate release to the embassy, stating that "the United States is responsible for his safety." When asked for comment on the affair, President Reagan said "I don't know [who] should be embarrassed...obviously, he's a liar."

WATT'S UP?: Interior Secretary James Watt revealed his plans Friday for the leasing of 1 billion off-shore acres for oil exploration, a move called by one environmental group "offering almost the entire continental shelf" to drilling. Watt's new plan drops three controversial leases off the coasts of Florida and Alaska, but includes 59 million acres of leases on the California shoreline. Energy companies are scheduled to bid on these leases in September 1983. "Watt is courting disaster with the California coast" claimed California Office of Planning and Research spokesperson Michael Shapiro. He also said that if "our concerns are continually ignored," Governor Brown would again file suit against the Department of Interior.

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK: San Francisco *Chronicle*, March 13: "$100,000 Award For a Feeble Arm."

"TIME WILL VINDICATE ME": Harrison Williams, the New Jersey Democratic senator caught in the Abscam scandal, resigned his seat last Thursday rather than face almost certain expulsion from the Senate. Williams resigned after five days of debate on his ouster and after a promise from his colleagues to investigate the legality of the FBI's tactics in the Abscam affair. Williams and six other members of the House were implicated in Abscam, a Justice department "sting" operation carried out by FBI agents dressed as sheiks. Had Williams been voted out, he would have been the first member of the Senate expelled since the Civil War. "I feel that a burden has been lifted...a burden I carried has been taken on by others," Williams said, referring to Alan Cranston's (D, Cal.) resolution to the Senate Rules Committee to investigate Abscam by July 1983. "Time, history, and Almighty God will vindicate me."

PLANTS SCRAPPED: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff told a House committee Friday that it expects that some 19 nuclear power plants now under construction will be canceled. The NRC's report was distributed during a House hearing on nuclear safety. Slow growth in demand for electricity and rising costs were cited by the NRC as the reason for discontinuing the 19 plants. Cancellations do not become official until the power companies involved officially decide to cease building them, but the NRC report correctly predicted the cancellation of three plants in the Tennessee Valley Authority. "I'm saddened, but not shocked or surprised," a spokesperson for the pro-nuke lobby Atomic Industrial Forum said.

WE'LL GET BY WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM SOME DIRT: The Senate subcommittee on Arms Control refused to accept the testimony of a substitute for a witness it wanted to hear on civil defense Tuesday. The witness, Deputy Undersecretary of Defense T.K. Jones had been quoted in the Los Angeles *Times* as saying that the US could survive a nuclear war with "enough shovels." By this, he meant that Americans could construct home fallout shelters by digging pits and parking their cars over them. "Where is he? Why isn't he here," Senator Larry Presler (R, S.D.) asked Jones's substitute Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense. Pressler suggested that someone be sent to "go out and capture" Jones. When asked for comment by reporters, Perle said that "the Department of Defense will decide who speaks for the Department of Defense...that decision will not be made by this committee or any other committee."

NESTLE CAPITULATES: Nestle SA, the world's largest infant formula company and the focus of a boycott which has lasted five years, agreed Tuesday to comply with an international code which discourages unnecessary use of formula and encourages breast-feeding. The code was passed last year by the World Health Organization and approved by every nation in the world but the US because the Reagan administration considered it contrary to free trade. Nestle's new guidelines include a requirement that a qualified medical person request free samples of formula for mothers and the re-writing of educational materials and advertising pamphlets. The International Nestles Boycott Committee, which has staged the boycott, responded to the move with reservations. "It depends on how the guidelines are interpreted," said Sister Regina Murphy, chairperson of the committee.

PEACE THROUGH SUPERIOR FIREPOWER: Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday proposed a moratorium on nuclear missiles in Europe, an offer which the US strongly rejected. Brehznev hinted that the Soviet Union would "take retaliatory steps" if the US proceeds with its plans to deploy 572 Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe, a statement that has been interpreted to mean the placement of missiles in Cuba. "To preserve peace...we must not just freeze the production of nuclear arms," President Reagan told the Oklahoma Legislature Tuesday night. In Washington, Presidential adviser Ed Meese compared the Soviet offer to freezing a football game when the other side is ahead 50-0. "The present score is something like 300 to 0 in intermediate range missiles," Meese said on ABC's "Good Morning, America" program. However, House Speaker Tip O'Neill and Senator Edward Kennedy hailed the move as a step towards peace. "I'm not an expert on the subject, but at least I'm glad they're talking about it," O'Neill told reporters. "At least the ice has been broken." ✓

City on a Hill will be back April 1st. Have a great vacation!

Next November's "Bottle Bill"

Your Trash Ain't Nothin' But Cash

by Becky Denison

Californians Against Waste (CAW) has introduced a "Can and Bottle Recycling Initiative" for the November 1982 ballot. The initiative now awaits verification of 346,119 of the over 500,000 signatures collected by the organization. The initiative was introduced after Ventura Senator Omer Rains's previous deposit proposal was defeated five times in the state senate.

The proposed measure, modeled after the Oregon Bottle Bill, calls for a minimum five cent deposit on all beverage containers sold or offered for sale as of March 1, 1984. Upon return of the empty containers, the consumer would collect the refund value marked on the container. Container deposit legislation has already been enacted in eight states. Oregon pioneered it in 1972, followed by Vermont, Maine, Michigan, Iowa, Connecticut, Delaware and Massachusetts.

The bill's purpose is to encourage consumers to recycle empty bottles and cans. Proponents of the bill believe it would reduce litter and the cost of litter pick-up and disposal, conserve energy and resources, create jobs, reduce safety hazards, and create a more aesthetically pleasing environment.

The main opponents of the measure are industries involved with beverages, the United States Brewers' Association (USBA), National Soft Drink Association, major steel and aluminum companies, container manufacturers, bottlers, distributers and retail grocers and liquor stores. These industries say the bill presents "the right problem—the wrong solution." They say the bill will eliminate the consumers' freedom of choice by forcing them to pay the deposit price, will raise prices for the consumer, and will take jobs away from skilled labor. They also claim that returned bottles would create a public health risk.

According to two recent polls, most Californians favor the bill. One poll shows that 85 percent currently want the bill and that if the bill were enacted 95 percent would follow it. Yet in other states where initial public opinion favored the bill, the special interest groups have consistently influenced public opinion, resulting in the defeat of many bills by the time voters reached the polls.

Jeff Weinn, Santa Cruz County Coordinator for the Bottle Bill Initiative, says "the special interest groups will come up with three big lies" to defeat the bill.

The first of these, he says, is that deposit legislation will cost California jobs. Some industry groups do complain that the bill would create a net loss in jobs. Others agree that the actual net number of jobs may increase, but that the bill would cause a shift from high-paid jobs for skilled labor in bottle and can manufacturing to low-paid jobs for unskilled labor in the recycling and sorting of returned containers.

The second "big lie," Weinn says, will be that the cost of beverages to the consumer will increase drastically. Bruno Filice, a local distributer, thinks that this is true. He believes that the costs to distributors like himself would be greatly increased because he would need another truck and a place to store returned containers. He would thus be forced to pass some of the cost on to the consumer. "Now this is exact. The cost of beer to a store [if the bill is approved] will go up at least a $2 minimum per case," he said. Filice estimated that grocers would also be forced to add an additional 50 cents to $1 per case to offset costs of storing and sorting returned containers.

However, CAW disagrees. According to Weinn, in six out of seven states that currently require deposits, costs have not risen. (Michigan is the one state in which the price of beverages did increase.) They also argue that costs to retailers should not increase cent of the deposit for handling costs. According to CAW's estimates, prices should go down because beverages in refillable bottles are 30 percent cheaper than those in non-refillable containers.

The third "big lie" Weinn cites is that industry will claim that voluntary efforts are a better solution than a mandatory deposit law. This is, in fact, an argument presented by industry groups. Filice argues that the bill places unfair burden on beverage industries because beverage containers represent only a portion of the litter problem. "Only 18 percent of the litter found on highways is bottles and cans. My God, that's nothing compared to the rest." He stresses that the solution lies in "our own self-control."

Rodger Haney, Regional Representative of the USBA, agrees. "The intent [of the proposed bill] is fine, but we feel that the better alternative is educational programs for a long-range solution."

To avoid deposit legislation, industries have proposed alternative anti-litter campaigns. Remember the American Indian who sheds a tear as a thoughtless motorist dumps a bag of garbage at his feet? He was brought to you by the Keep America Beautiful (KAB) campaign. According to Garrett deBell (New Environmental Handbook) KAB lost the support of many environmentalist groups when its chairperson, William May, also chair of American Can Company, spoke out against "communist deposit proposals" in 1976. Industry now operates its anti-deposit legislation efforts under the names of such groups as the "Industry Environmental Council," the "California Campaign Committee," and the "Pitch-In Program."

Pro-deposit legislation groups agree that it should be the responsibility of individuals not to litter and to participate in recycling efforts. Yet they argue that they see no reason why deposit legislation and anti-litter/pro-recycling efforts should be mutually exclusive. They report that deposit legislation has been effective in reducing litter in other states. According to Californians Against Waste, Oregon's beverage container litter decreased 88 percent in the two years after the law went into effect.

They add that industry's primary reason for pushing litter pick-up campaigns such as the Litter Control Recycling and Resource Recovery Act of 1977 is to deter instituting a bottle bill. Some believe that as soon as the threat of a bottle bill is removed industry will pull out support for such litter pick-up efforts. Senator Rains has argued that litter pick-up circumvents the real problem, which is to keep people from littering in the first place.

According to Al Davis, lobbyist for beverage industries, the bottle bill "takes away the consumer freedom of choice" by making the deposit mandatory for all beverage containers. August Flash, Santa Cruz branch manager for Coca Cola Bottling Company of California, says he opposes deposit legislation because "The consumer has shown us that he has a preference for the throw-away container."

Deposit bill opponents say that it would present an inconvenience for some consumers to return the empty containers to the retailers who sold them. Supporters argue that there will usually be someone else willing to collect and return containers for a refund, thus rewarding those who actually work at cleaning up litter and recycling. They also argue that the bill would make it more convenient for those who already recycle because they could take their empties to the supermarket rather than make a special trip to a recycling center.

Bill supporters also believe that the deposit law would save energy and resources. According to a publication of the Environmental Action Foundation, based on seven studies (five from federal agencies), "energy use by the beverage industry would decrease with deposit legislation." They claim it takes less energy to use refillables. Industries argue that while less energy may be needed to manufacture cans and bottles, deposit legislation would result in increased fuel consumption for trucks needed to transport empty containers.

Statistics vary. According to a report put out by CalPIRG, "Energy is being conserved in every state with a deposit law." That report predicts that a California deposit law would reduce total-system energy use by 40 percent. A representative for Ecology Action, a local recycling center, said "We're very much in favor of it." She said only 15 to 20 percent of cans are now being recycled, and predicted that deposit legislation could bring that number up to 90 percent.

Beverage containers make up an estimated 5 to 8 percent of all solid waste in the state. According to Mathew Cuzins, CAW Executive Director, $600 million per year is spent on waste pick-up and disposal, and he projects that amount will top $1 billion by the year 2000, due to the increasing costs of dumping sites. The California Solid Waste Management Board estimates that "nearly one-third of California's available landfills will close by 1985."

Pro-deposit legislation groups emphasize the amount of money spent on media by their opponents in the campaign. Says Jeff Weinn, "The battle is going to be won or lost in the media." According to Cuzins, "In every state where deposit legislation has been on a state-wide ballot, the opposition has set a record for campaign spending." He cites Massachusetts, where he says industry spent over $2 million in 1976. The bill was voted down in that election by seven-tenths of one percent.

If deposit legislation gets on the ballot, results could be crucial. Some opponents of the bill fear that if California adopts the law it may precipitate a national bill. This is already endorsed by Oregon senators Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood, and representative J. Jefford of Vermont. ✓

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Shaw's Supporters at the Civic

Words, Music, and Lawsuits

by Sharan Street

While the interests of town and gown do not always coincide in Santa Cruz, some 600 campus and city residents found they had a common cause in supporting Community Studies Professor Nancy Shaw in her struggle to receive tenure at UCSC. The crowd listened to six speakers and a variety of musical acts in an evening that celebrated Shaw's contributions to both the campus and the town of Santa Cruz.

The benefit at the Civic Auditorium on Saturday night included testimonials from supervisor Gary Patton, councilmember John Laird, and Miguel Espino from the Comite de Solidaridad Con El Salvador, on Shaw's history of involvement with the Santa Cruz community. From the campus, Women's Studies coordinator Bettina Aptheker spoke, and Shaw's lawyers presented a "primer in sex discrimination law" for the assembled audience, which was over 80 percent female.

In addition to the speeches, the evening also presented an opportunity to hear the local groups Tiny and the Tunes, Somethin' Special, and Bunny Lion. The last performance of the evening was the big draw, however: three Olivia Records artists—Mary Watkins, Linda Tillery, and June Millington—who brought the crowd to its feet and onto the stage for a grand finale of clapping, whistling, stomping, and cheering.

Patton emphasized that Professor Shaw is the kind of teacher that has made UCSC "different from all other UC campuses" and states his belief that this difference has made Santa Cruz into a city unlike others. Newly-elected councilmember Laird described the cooperation between West Side residents and the university in preparing a feasibility report on a new health clinic for the West Side, citing Shaw's contributions as very valuable.

A major part of the evening was the presentations by Shaw's lawyers. Stressing that the need for legal action has not yet arisen, Doris Walker and Ellen Lake spoke about the tactics they could use in court and the information they were gathering to build a discrimination suit on Shaw's behalf.

Doris Walker, a long-active lawyer who has defended Angela Davis and the leaders of the Berkeley Free Speech Movement, addressed the question of the criteria for a discrimination suit, and the strength of Shaw's case on each point. She listed four major prerequisites for a legal suit: 1) Membership in a group that is discriminated against; 2) Reputable standing in one's field; 3) A denial of tenure (not yet true in Shaw's case); and 4) The existence of another group (in this instance, white males) who have recently gotten tenure in the same field.

Walker stated that these criteria make a *prima facie* case. The university will undoubtedly give a legitimate reason if Shaw is denied tenure, she added, and it would then fall to Shaw's lawyers to prove that the reason given is a mere pretext for discrimination.

As a start, she said, the lawyers would challenge Sinsheimer's allegation that Shaw's work could have been done by any investigative reporter, calling a couple of skilled reporters to testify in refutation. Walker also said that statistical surveys could be used to show "discrepancies we all know exist" in the denial of tenure between groups—in Shaw's case, between men and women in the same field, and between traditional and non-traditional methods of study.

"Nancy is unacceptable to the chancellor because she has the wrong loyalties."

Finally, she said that either evidence of discrimination based on Shaw's political activities or evidence of a general atmosphere of discrimination would help strengthen a discrimination suit, and she urged the audience to collect instances of general discrimination.

Shaw's second lawyer, Ellen Lake, has worked with the United Farm Workers and is well-acquainted with cases of sex discrimination. She described Shaw's case as "three-leveled discrimination," the three levels being Shaw's "position as a woman in an institution where 80 percent of the faculty are men, and 85 percent of those men are given tenure," her field of study, and the political implications of that field. "Not only does she study women in male-dominated institutions, she seeks to give the women a voice and some power."

The final and most impassioned speaker was women's studies coordinator Bettina Aptheker, who described her personal feelings about Shaw, and the deeper meaning she sees in Shaw's tentative negative tenure decision.

Aptheker strongly denounced the Chancellor's decision, saying it "desecrated Shaw's work...her work is sacred because it deals with women's lives. I think women's lives are sacred...and they are worthy of respect in a man's institution."

Aptheker made clear that she believed the chancellor denied Shaw tenure because she was not "institutionalized into the values of...white males, a group in which the Chancellor is a preeminent member.

"Nancy is unacceptable to the chancellor because she has the wrong loyalties. From our point of view, she's just right," she said, eliciting cheers from the partisan crowd.

She paused and thoughtfully continued, "I want the chancellor to understand that we will protect our own....This is not a threat... this is simply a promise." ✓

The Future of Sesnon

Paint it Bleak

by Richard von Busack

"Speaking only for myself, there are other uses to which the Porter-Sesnon Gallery can be put and I just don't think it makes any sense to continue a quicksand operation."

The above, taken from a letter by Porter Provost Phillip Nelson to Academic Vice Chancellor John Marcum, indicates the seriousness of the budget crisis facing the Mary Porter Sesnon Gallery. The current graffiti artists show (which closes March 19) is the last scheduled non-student/faculty show, and at this time there is no funding for next year.

"We're on our own," said Phillip Brookman, who has been director of the Sesnon Gallery for eight years. "The Sesnon has become a ping pong ball between the Chancellor and the Provost. I don't think that they see this as a program of any value."

The cause of the gallery's financial crisis is its nebulous funding situation. The Sesnon has drawn money from the Chancellor's office for the last three years. Chancellor Sinsheimer will not fund the gallery beyond the end of this Spring quarter because he feels that the galleries should be funded by the host colleges. Provost Nelson has written that Porter can't afford to run the gallery, and that either private resources or the Chancellor's office must support the gallery. In Nelson's letter to Marcum, he said, "the financial guarantees...must be faced up to by your [Marcum's] office, and/or the Chancellor's."

Another problem facing the Sesnon is that no one seems responsible for it. The Sesnon, like the Eloise Pickar Smith gallery at Cowell, is theoretically overseen by the Arts and Galleries Committee, which has not met since its formation in September 1980. Although the Committee was nominally chaired by Cowell Provost John Dizikes, Dizikes stepped down in October. The administration asked Provost Nelson to chair the committee, but he declined to do so until the Chancellor guaranteed funding for the gallery. And so the struggle continues. Although both sides express their concern over the possible closure of the gallery, neither side can determine who has ultimate authority for it.

"Basically, they just told me to look for another job," Brookman said. "The Provost has told me that they could make no commitment because the Chancellor has withdrawn support of the gallery. "The Chancellor said that they want the colleges to fund it, and they've been saying that for years. It's hard to do that without the support of the people who raise the money."

The Sesnon Gallery has hosted a variety of shows since its inception, including the first Picasso exhibition in central California. "There's been a lot of popular support for the gallery—over 20,000 people came here in nine months—it really doesn't compare to anything here as to bringing contact to the community," Brookman said. "One of the funny things about this situation is that we've been offered a National Endowment to the Humanities Grant to organize a traveling exhibition of Chicano Art. The amount of money for that is larger than our budget for a year. None of this matters to them."

Provost Nelson was unavailable for comment this week, but his sentiments on the matter can be summed up by his most recent communique to Marcum: "Are the same questions [of funding] being asked about the university library?...As of this date, I am proceeding on the assumption that the Porter Sesnon Gallery will *not* continue to operate beyond the end of the current school year." ✓

Frantz on "New McCarthyism"

Don't Say It Can't Happen Again

by Damon May

Civil libertarians have seen the ghost of the future and it looks like Senator Joe McCarthy. This spectre of a reconstituted McCarthyism and the assaults on civil liberties it would bring is seen by increasing numbers of political observers embodied in the new Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism and related legislation.

Marge Frantz, veteran political observer and activist and a UCSC American studies lecturer, spoke on the subject last Wednesday in a lecture sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union , Santa Cruz Chapter. The lecture, entitled "Resurrecting the Reds: The New McCarthyism," drew contemporary parallels to the cold war era of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), renamed House Committee on Internal Security in 1969 and abolished altogether in 1975. HUAC gained unbridled powers under Senator Joseph "Tailgunner Joe" McCarthy, until his censure in 1954.

Frantz said that by both creating and feeding on post-war fears of a worldwide commu . monolith, HUAC, aided by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI became a *de facto* judicial and law enforcement authority. Though authorized only to gather and develop information for legislation, McCarthy and company used their power of subpoena to effectively discredit thousands of individuals suspected of "subversion." The "witch-hunts" of the so-called McCarthy era are a well-documented saga of widespread blacklisting, surveillance, and economic and psychological destruction.

Not as well documented, explained Frantz, is the McCarthy legacy of "making legitimate the illegitimate," manifested in Vietnam and in Watergate, in the policies of a massively grown FBI and now feared latent in the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. "McCarthyism unfortunately has become a four letter word," said Elbridge DuBrow, a veteran foreign service official now advocating a senate hunt for subversives. Statements such as DuBrow's have served to fan the fears of civil libertarians that the new subcommittee may adopt just such an attitude.

The new subcommittee, Frantz said, is chaired by Alabama Republican Jeremiah Denton, a Moral Majority leader on record in favor of a death penalty for adulters. While the subcommittee's jurisdiction and intentions are "murky" right now, civil libertarians fear that all that is needed to set in motion the winds of New McCarthyism is the administration taking seriously these current influences in the air:

—According to *The Nation* editor Victor Navasky, a 3,000 page, nine-volume report by the right-wing Heritage Foundation has called for the resurrection of a congressional mechanism similar to HUAC, as well as for the "Legalization of wiretaps, bugs, breaking and entering, the placement of informers in dissident organizations and the exemption of the intelligence agencies from the Freedom of Information Act..."

—Presidential chief counsel Edwin Meese, who has done behind-the-scenes work with the Heritage Foundation, reportedly has said the administration "will rely heavily" on the report.

"We need to learn from the Red Scare. McCarthyism was underway long before McCarthy"

—House Resolution #48, calling for the restoration of HUAC, has 159 backers, according to the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation.

—Robert Morris, of the National Committee to Restore Internal Security, has accused the Washington-based Institute of Policy Studies, *Mother Jones* magazine, and the Pacific News Service of "weakening national security." *Mother Jones* and Pacific News Service have also been portrayed by a Sun Myung Moon-owned publication as part of a worldwide communist media front.

—A 1978 article by Ronald Reagan linked anti-nuclear groups to the Mobilization For Survival, an ad hoc group "prompted by the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council." Included in Reagan's category of Moscow's "friends on the left in the US" were Women Strike For Peace and the American Friends Service Committee.

Frantz claims that despite its evident oppositon to leftist organizations and media, the *focus* of New McCarthyism may be on Third World support groups.

Other important differences she cited in contrast to 1950's McCarthyism are that, as of yet, the subcommittee has no subpoena powers. Also, with no contemporary widespread belief in a communist monolith, with the left far more open and the American Communist Party greatly diminished, and with no contemporary Rosenberg or Alger Hiss spy stories to heat up paranoia, internal communist subversion poses no threat. Frantz said, "Internal communists are not Reagan's issue. Terrorism is the new bogie word."

Along with the creation of the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, Frantz cited two bills that "give new legal framework for McCarthyites." Senate Bill 1630, a recodification of the criminal code, could create new categories of criminal acts. Senate Bill 1730 could exempt intelligence agencies from disclosures of certain information pertaining to terrorism, counter-intelligence, and law enforcement.

Frantz concluded her lecture by warning of the necessity to understand the framework that may give rise to McCarthyism in any period. "We need to learn more lessons from the Red Scare," she said. "We never understand it if we understand it through the career of one man. McCarthyism was totally underway long before McCarthy came about." ✓

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42C. **Student Directed Seminar: Native American Women.** Portrayal of the American Indian women as they appeared from a historical perspective and as they are today. Indian prehistory, social status, political power, birth rites, religion and spirituality are some areas covered. Enrollment limited to 15. N. Shaw, Y. Molinara, W 7-10 pm Merrill Acad 3

42D. **Student Directed Seminar: Democratic Organizing.** Explores democratic forms of organizing, personal empowerment, community economic development, and participatory organizations. Will carry out a significant organizing project and talk with other organizers from around the state. Emphasizes developing group process, student organizing issues, and readings. Enrollment limited to 25. M. Rotkin, P. Towbin T-Th 7-10 pm Kerr Hall 251

102A-102B. **Preparation for Field Studies.** A practicum to prepare students for field study. A portion of this course will consist of supervised off-campus study conducted under the immediate and direct guidance of a faculty supervisor. These courses must be taken concurrently. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. N. Shaw, J. Borrego T-Th 10:45-2:45 Merrill Acad 3

112. **Case Studies in Immigration Policy.** Evolution of U.S, immigration legislation related to Mexico between 1924 and present. Considers congressional action, hearings held, bills passed, committee reports, and other matters reported in *Congressional Record* and elsewhere. Enrollment limited to 20. R. Guzman, MWF 1-2:15 Merrill Acad 132

135. **Role of Women in Revolutionary Struggle.** Struggles by and about women in countries that have experienced socialist revolutions or struggles (e.g., Soviet Union, Algeria, Vietnam, China, Angola) will be examined and theories about these struggles tested. Prerequisite: background in women's studies, sociology, Marxist theory recommended. N. Shaw, T-Th 3:15-5:15 Oakes Acad 102

149. **Social Policy Formation.** Examines explicit and implicit processes by which social policy is formulated and implemented. Specific policy case studies will vary from year to year. Independent or collective student research projects will be emphasized. (Formerly Sociology 149C.) P. Bourne, T-Th 10:45-12:45 Oakes Acad 102

151. **Praxis of Organizing.** Focus on practical aspects of organizing. After considering basic assumptions underlying organizing and examining different types, the role of the organizer, planning, organization building, leadership, the culture of organizing, and actions including strategies and tactics will be considered. M Ganz, F 2:30-5:30 Crown Clrm 208

161. **The Chicano Experience: Struggles and Strategies.** Review of the various organization and strategies which Chicanos have developed in response to political and social conditions in the Southwest, and consideration of selected questions in theory and practice shaping the direction of organizing strategies. D Montejano, T-Th 1-3:00 Merrill Acad 102

190 J. **Political Economy of U.S. Military: Vietnam and After.** Examination of historical background to war in Indochina, nature of U.S. military effort there, impact of war on U.S. economy and its impact on U.S. policy, and military role of U.S. in Third World since end of war. Enrollment limited to 25. R. McBride, T-Th 10:45-12:45 Crown Clrm 202

Ethnic Diversification at UCSC

Toward a More Balanced Future

by Charlotte Korey

Ethnic minorities comprise over 40 percent of California's public high school graduates, and this percentage is increasing as more minority graduates offset the decreasing number of white students. If this trend continues, by 1990 the majority of California's high school graduates will be minorities. UCSC's student population, however, with less than 20 percent minority enrollment, does not reflect this situation. To explore methods of changing this trend, Olga Euben established the Committee for Ethnic Diversification in the Colleges when she became associate director of admissions in 1980.

Now, a year after the project's completion, the committee's members—Don Rothman, writing lecturer at Oakes; Gayle Gonzales, Cowell academic assistant; Judith James, associate director of the Equal Opportunity Program at UCSC and a Kresge preceptor; and Euben—evaluate its impact on ethnic diversification at UCSC. Their comments reveal that:

—Reviews of UC admission standards and of the colleges' curricula and activities would reveal how UCSC is reinforcing ethnic homogeneity;

—Additional non-anglo faculty and student support services are a key to successful diversification;

—Increased sensitivity to the needs of minority students on the part of non-minority staff, faculty, and students is necessary;

—And aside from substantial commitments from Oakes and Merrill and recent attempts by Kresge and Cowell to diversify their student populations, all colleges need to do so.

Euben also cited ways in which the physical appearance and activities of a college could appeal to a wider variety of students. here," but to "increase the total number of these students coming to the campus. Then this increase should begin to move to all of the colleges around campus."

Rothman proposes adjusting UC admission requirements to "make them more sensitive to a wider range of strengths that students have." And once the student is admitted, Rothman adds, "the university must also provide support services and it must have a willingness to examine its services so that it does not become a cynical revolving door—going out of its way to bring students in, but not being able to keep them."

Reviews of admission standards, curricula, and activities would reveal how UCSC is reinforcing ethnic homogeneity.

Each college on campus must try to establish an image—or "posture"—if it plans to attract ethnic minority students, according to Euben. "If the colleges change their postures, their publicity will change," Euben said. But this is, she added, a "long and subtle process" that will lead to ethnic diversification at UCSC only after long commitment.

A college's posture, Euben believes, can be changed by altering a number of elements—from painting the buildings to cultivating a concerned and sensitive college staff. Some aspects of a college's image are more easily changed than others. Euben points out that faculty would have to devote "more time, sensitivity to teaching, and changes in subject matter. For instance," she continues, "faculty need to include books by and about ethnic minorities to show that they, as teachers, care about student learning. This may mean that faculty will have to become familiar with a different literature."

Euben also cited ways in which the physical appearance and activities of a college could appeal to a wider variety of students. She explains that "Oakes has bright, vibrant colors and murals on its walls. But take Cowell to diversify, Gonzales has "not sensed white and cool. It's not vibrant in an ethnically appealing way. Now, I don't want Cowell to drop its emphasis, or lose its distinctiveness, but it should consider that its events may offer something only to a limited few. What Cowell has should not be thrown out, but it is important for an ethnic student to feel that there is something there for him or her also."

According to Gonzales, any changes that colleges make to increase ethnic diversity must be accompanied by a change in personal attitudes. She encouraged workshops on minority issues as a means of accomplishing these goals, saying, "They really, really help. But the changes that emerge from workshops cannot be just cosmetic but must also be accompanied with a heart-felt commitment to the people involved."

Any changes that colleges make to increase ethnic diversity must be accompanied by a change in personal attitudes.

She pointed out that attitudes within us all must be changed "because this place does have a problem with racism. The academic mission doesn't include everyone." To help counter this, Gonzales hopes that "the students would get involved, and that the faculty and administration would review the existing structure to see how the prevailing attitudes and hiring practices maintain the *status quo*."

Aside from the efforts at Kresge and Cowell to diversify, Gonzales has "not sensed any momentum [towards diversification] on campus. In fact, she said, "I see a reversal, as evidenced by the *status quo* in the hiring of minority faculty." Rothman believes that UCSC needs more non-white faculty because of their important role in encouraging ethnic diversification. "Many of the ethnic faculty on campus find themselves doing two jobs—well beyond, and not even understood by, other faculty. In addition to the usual jobs of scholarship, research and teaching, ethnic faculty are selected by minority students to serve as role models," requiring "time, energy, and emotional involvement. And it's difficult for ethnic faculty to ignore that responsibility."

Euben assessed the preparedness of each college to integrate a more ethnically diverse student population into its programs. "Oakes is prepared; Merrill has some strong points; but all of the colleges should be prepared—not some, but all. From the responses I've seen from Cowell and Kresge, I see that they can respond. And in those colleges, Helene Moglen [provost, Kresge] and John Dizikes [provost, Cowell] have taken the leadership and the responsibility for the changes," Euben said.

Through their work, the committee members hope to encourage people to appreciate other people's differences. "Regardless of a person's ethnicity," James said, "if he or she is genuine, others will respond to it. Then it won't matter what color you are." In addition to these changes in the institution, the committee members feel more energy is needed on a social and personal level. As James put it, "People's hearts working together could make it work."

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Fact or Fission?

UC Boosting the Arms Race at Livermore

by Alex Raksin

To the nuclear weapons protestors who joined hands and surrounded the Livermore Laboratory last month, the labs were hardly visible—small, grey buildings hidden behind a chain-link fence and a vast expanse of rolling hills. Yet this perspective clearly reveals the seemingly unchartable distance between the positions of the protestors and those of the Livermore Laboratory, the University of California [its caretaker], and the Reagan administration.

Livermore's work in weapons development has been the central contention of demonstrators in the past few months. "Livermore is a perversion of the role of the University" and makes us "accomplices to mass destruction," said UC Santa Barbara Professor Lawrence Badash. Badash also pointed out that the University owns the only other weapons research center in the country—New Mexico's Los Alamos Research Center.

"The greatest success of the protests is that they have raised some very important issues after a silence in the '70s," said a UCSC student who was arrested at the blockade last month. Since the escalation of nuclear weapons activism with the Diablo Canyon blockade last October, "people have had to think about what they stand for," said an operation worker at Livermore. "And some of us are worrying about the solidity of our stand."

The Livermore protests have even caused some Livermore workers to organize a counter-demonstration, according to Livermore spokesperson Sue Stephenson. "One of the wives of the workers thought the other side should be presented...and so she brought a couple of little kids, and, you know, she said this was a great place to work."

Most employees at Livermore believe their objective is peace. "We're working for the same goals as the protestors," said a senior operations worker at Livermore. "We just have different ideas on how to get there." "I don't think anyone came to work here thinking 'Hey, you know, I'm making a *bomb* today,' " added Stephenson. "Nobody wants to have nuclear weapons. I don't think there are people who delight in all of this. The people at the lab are convinced that the work they're doing is going to contribute to world peace."

Herbert York, a former director of the Livermore Labs, believes the workers have commendable motives, but still sees a danger in their work. "The root of the problem has not been maliciousness, but rather a sort of technological exuberance that has overwhelmed other factors." Ken Nightingale of the Livermore Action Group (LAG) sees Livermore not as a pawn, but a highly influential player in the growth of nuclear weapons. "The absurdity of the present strategic nuclear doctrine is easier to understand if one takes into account the underestimated influence of nuclear weapons high technology on the formation of both foreign and domestic policies."

The Livermore scientists have "so completely detached themselves from any sense of value that they can build weapons of genocide without recognizing the consequences."

By denying any influence on weapons development, Nightingale believes the Livermore scientists have "so completely detached themselves from any sense of value that they can build weapons of genocide without recognizing the consequences."

Livermore weapons writer Arnie Heller believes the lab workers have considered the consequences of their work and still think it "vital to our national concerns." He said, "We have much more than enough to kill every person on the world and the weapons experts I've talked to here say, yeah, that's true, we probably do have too many warheads. The point is, though, what kind of delivery systems are they [the warheads] on." Heller went on to explain that the B-52's currently being used to carry weapons are not adequately defending the country and therefore sophisticated weapons technology is needed.

"Nobody wants to have nuclear weapons. I don't think there are people who delight in all of this. The people at the lab are convinced that the work they're doing is going to contribute to world peace."

LAG believes the pressure from the Reagan administration is diverting Livermore's efforts into a far more dangerous realm. "During last year's demonstrations in memory of Nagasaki and Hiroshima," said LAG spokesperson Bob Cooper, "Brezhnev sent a letter of commendation to the thousands of demonstrators in Europe. But that same week, Reagan announced the production of the neutron bomb." LAG believes Reagan anounced the bomb because "he saw a political advantage in it and wanted to bridge the gap between conventional and nuclear warfare."

LAG points to responses it has received from letters sent recently to Russia, France, India and China as proof that more weapons development is not needed at Livermore. "Our main and cherished goal is disarmament," read a letter from the Russian Embassy. "Ever since the creation of the Soviet state we have made over 100 proposals to the US and Western countries...on reductions of armaments and comprehensive test bans...In conclusion, I would like to assure you that the Soviet people have no intent of giving up or diminishing their opposition to this insane nuclear arms buildup." Letters received from the other three countries were in agreement with the Russian letter, according to Cooper.

Government responses to the protestors' efforts, like the response of Livermore spokesperson Arnie Heller, have dismissed any hope of further arms control agreements. "Arms control agreements are impossible to verify anyway," Heller aid, "so why try?"

But Cooper believes "passing the buck of responsibility cannot continue with any safety any longer." What is needed, most LAG members believe, is a deeper consideration of Livermore's ethical place in the world arms buildup. LAG members are concerned about the present lack of commitment, mirrored in this quote by Carl Bausmann, associate director of Livermore Laboratory: "It's going to be an upward fight to grow in the weapons program but there's nothing in the Constitution or in the bureaucracy's long-term mind that disallows it." With the current rhetoric of the nuclear weapons establishment, Cooper believes, "the need for change is greater than it's ever been." ✓

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Nominations/applications may be submitted during the period April 1–May 14, 1982 to the Chancellor's Office. Nomination/application forms are available from the Chancellor's and College Offices. Awards will be announced on graduation day, Sunday, June 13, 1982.

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APPLICATION/NOMINATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IN COLLEGE OFFICES OR IN THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE.

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CAMPUS CLIPS

The scheduled spraying of the East Field with herbicide has been cancelled because of the rains. It probably won't get sprayed until after school lets out for the summer, according to UCSC Superintendant of Grounds and Equipment Dan Stahlman, because the field has to be closed for a complete week after the spraying to prevent exposure by anyone to the chemicals.

The herbicide that was to be used is Trexsan, which contains 2,4-D, but "absolutely no dioxins," according to Stahlman. Dioxins are chemicals which cause many health problems, including birth defects and cancer. Concern over the use of 2,4-D has led to a ban on its use in the City of Santa Cruz, except on the city golf course, and on campus it is used only on the East Field. The West Field is periodically hand-weeded by concerned students, staff, faculty and townspeople.

■□■□

Everything is "on hold" at UCSC until more specific procedures are developed to deal with the recent Executive Order from Governor Brown which prohibits all State agencies and departments from hiring, transferring, or promoting employees; ordering, leasing, purchasing any equipment, office supplies, or related expense items; and entering into, extending, or amending any consultant or personal service contracts. The UC Regents are meeting this week to discuss methods of coping with this

Brown issued the Order because the State General Fund is experiencing a significant decline in revenue, expenditures for the year are running higher than expected, and the State "is experiencing major borrowing to meet cash obligations."

Evidently, the sudden issuance of this order caught everyone by surprise. However, the order probably won't hurt UC much more than it already has been because, as UC President Saxon pointed out in his March 12 letter announcing the need to comply with the order, "Many of the cost-saving measures requested by the Governor are already in effect within the University because of recent and anticipated reductions of our budget." Saxon goes on to say that the constraints of the Executive Order should be set aside only to meet instructional commitments, the needs of 24-hour care facilities, or other equally urgent circumstances.

■□■□

The UCSC Graduate Student Association will host a conference here at UCSC over spring break. UC Academic Vice President Frazier; UCB professor Connick, the faculty representative to the Regents; Professor Manning, chair of the coordinating council on graduate affairs; UCSB Graduate Dean Simonette, chair of the Council of Graduate Deans, and Bob Moore, the governor's legislative deputy on education, will attend. Willy Brown, speaker of the State Assembly, and Alan Sieroty, Chair of the Senate Education Committee, and two other legislators have been invited. Attending the conference will be over 40 graduate students from all nine UC campuses.

According to Timothy Mills, chair of the UCSC GSA, the purpose of the conference will be to determine "how do we (graduate student, legislators, and the Regents) work toward a common goal—the support of the graduate programs at UC." He points out that UCSC is facing a 20 percent reduction in graduate programs (from 529 to 419 graduate students) and the other UC campuses are facing ten to 15 percent reductions. In addition, the problems of graduate student employee status, communication among the various UC graduate student associations, the relationship of graduate students to the legislature, and other difficulties will be addressed in special seminars. ✓

■□■□

Students Organizing Students (SOS) decided last Thursday on a possible form for a campus-wide student government at UCSC which they hope to have established by the middle of Spring Quarter. The form is outlined on a petition which SOS will circulate next quarter in an attempt to gather signatures from over half of the student body. The petition would then be presented to the Chancellor.

The general principles behind the proposed government, are the needs for greater student participation in University decisions, detailed observation of administrative actions, and increased coordination of student efforts. The proposed organization would consist of two representatives from each college, two elected from the general campus, one from each of the four academic divisions, and one each to be selected by activist campus organizations of Black, gay, Asian-American and Hispanic students, and two representatives from such an organization of women.

There would be provisons for override of the organization's decisions by the college governments, recall of individual representatives, and referendum procedures and "town-hall" meetings of the entire student body. Other decisions, such as the government's internal structure, specific powers and responsibilities, and relationship to the Student Body Presidents Council representatives, would be settled by the first group of elected members.

—Laird Harrison

■□■□

As you depart for vacation, think about the possibility of not being able to return to school. For students who face losing their financial aid if Reagan's budget proposals are approved by Congress this week, that possibility is all-too-real. The UC Student Lobby estimates that California students alone would lose almost 200,000 awards from Pell Grants, College Work Study, Supplemental Grants, and National Direct Student Loans.

You can do something to fight these proposals: Write a letter informing California Congressmen of your sentiments about Reagan's axing of educational aid programs. Congressmembers Eugene Chappie, Bill Lowery, Duncan L. Hunter, Dave Dreier, and Bobbi Fiedler are first-term Republicans who might be persuaded. The California Congressmembers who are members of the House Committee on Education and Labor are August F. Hawkins, Phillip Burton, and George Miller. All letters can be mailed to the Congressmembers at the House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515. ✓

—Shari Lynn Anderson

photos by Laurie Cole

CITY CLIPS

photos by Laurie Cole

Suspected Murderer in County Jail

Royal Kenneth Hayes, accused of murdering two still unidentified persons found on a remote area of the UCSC campus, will be arraigned Friday, March 26. He is also charged with possession of cocaine and possession for sale, and with assault with a deadly weapon on and false imprisonment of Deborah C. Garcia, formerly of Hawaii, who said Hayes assaulted her with scissors.

Hayes claims he is a real-estate salesman from Hawaii. District Attorney Art Danner thinks the suspect is the same man who, in 1962, was charged with the murder of a former co-worker at a Security Agency in Portland, Oregon. The case never went to trial because Hayes was declared innocent by reason of insanity. He was committed to the Oregon State Hospital, but escaped from there. Six days after the escape Hayes was charged with the robbery of a Minnesota pharmacy. In 1975, a man named Robert Kenneth Hayes was charged with the murder of a nightclub owner, but he was acquitted.

Hayes says he grew up in New England, was an honor student at the Portland State University, and was a veteran of the Air Force. He is presently being held without bail at the County Jail.

Court Costs Crunch County

The trials of acused murderers David Carpenter and Royal Kenneth Hayes, among others, could cost Santa Cruz County $1 million in court costs. Along with large cuts in state and federal aid and a $5 million storm bill, the county may face a $9 million deficit next year.

The largest court bill is expected to be that of David Carpenter, the accused "Trailside Killer." Carpenter's trial has been moved from Santa Cruz to a still undetermined southern California location. Moving the trial could cost the county at least $200,000 by July. A large portion of that amount will be the travel, food, and lodging expenses for lawyers (district attorneys and public defenders) and witnesses. "That doesn't cover expert witnesses, psychological tests, or anything like that. We don't have those bills in yet," said Carol Gervetz, county administrative analyst.

Santa Cruz County District Attorney Art Danner feared that a premature release of information in the Hayes case could have been used as an excuse for the move of his trial from Santa Cruz, which would cost the county even more money.

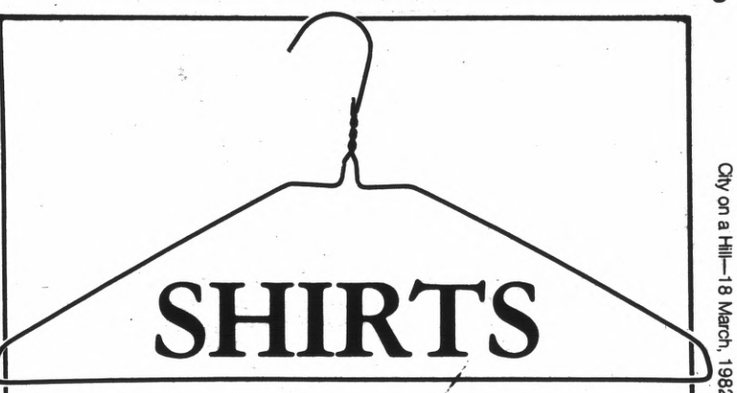
Budget Axe Hits County Workers

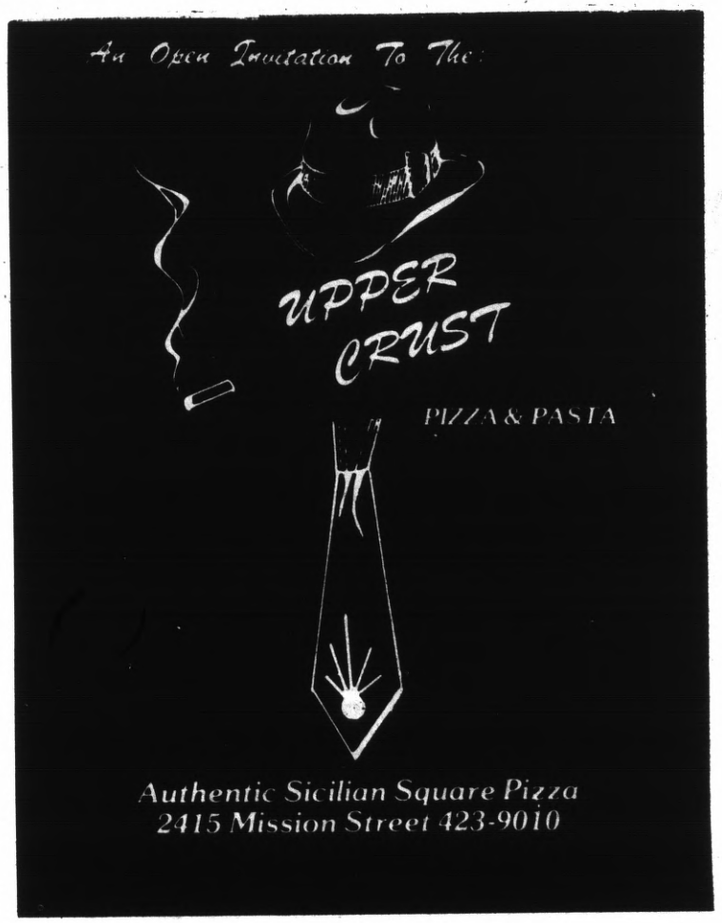
Up to 210 Santa Cruz County workers may be laid off to ease an expected $6.7 million county budget shortfall, acting county administrator George Newell said last Monday.

The board of supervisors will have to make drastic cuts in county services at the June budget hearings. Said supervisor Robley Levy, "The easy cuts have taken place [after Prop. 13 was passed in 1978]; the crunch is on and people still want the services." Supervisor Joe Cucchiara blamed the budget deficit on state and federal governments, saying, "They're balancing their budgets on the backs of local governments."

Newell's report says that high inflation, high interest rates, and low employment have all hurt the county—forcing it to pay more for goods and services and get a lower return on its investments, while at the same time, more people are turning to the county for help. When times get tough, the demands on law enforcement, the courts, and the health and welfare system increase, said board chair Gary Patton.

With news like this, the county budget may become a major issue in the June supervisor's race. ✓





LETTERS

GO EAST, DIRECTOR NELSON

Dear Staff:

Thank you for Alex Raksin's excellent article, "Can the Show Go On/The Backstage Director" in the March 4 issue. I am abandoning my normally moderate and rational views and recommend that Phillip Nelson be publicly spanked and forever banished from the UCSC campus. I was honestly shocked at such comments he made as, "we have to establish a curriculum here at Santa Cruz where the arts as a profession is not the paramount objective," "youngsters with extraordinary talent in the arts today graduate into a work market which doesn't exist" and "in some areas, the extraordinarily gifted Theater Arts student would, perhaps, be best counseled to go elsewhere." All I can say to these comments is: rubbish, rubbish, rubbish. As long as civilization exists, art will continue to be a viable profession. Professor Nelson seems to want to relegate the study of art to a historical matter. To paraphrase Professor Nelson, perhaps the extraordinarily insensitive Director of the Arts would be best counseled to go elsewhere.

Nicholas G. Lerek III

OFFA MY MIND

Dear Staff:

Page 29 of the February 4 issue headed "It Gets My Goat" utilizes the expression "off of." This gets *my* goat.

People who use this example of vulgar and erroneous extraneousness (whew) don't say "off of." They say "offa." They also usually say "ain't."

Just had to get this offa my mind.

Ralph Bruenn

P.S. Glad to see the coverage on Nancy Shaw. And you do have the best proofread paper in the area.

ROCK AGAINST AGEISM

Dear Staff:

In response to "Writing on the Wall," by Jess Grant (Letters, March 11):

While reading the first paragraph of your letter, I found myself thinking that what you were saying was probably true.

But when I got to the second paragraph, I was confused. I am a parent, and I listen to (and participate in) rock music. I did not "start listening" though, as I have always been listening since the '50s, when I first heard and loved the "rebellious essence" of rock. Remember, rock (and some of its artists) has been around for 25 years or more.

Rock can be a vehicle for expression of dissatisfaction with social trends, a way of "setting oneself apart" from authority figures, a way of releasing tensions by dancing and being generally rowdy. The music can both perpetuate and establish myths (including the one that it is only for young people) and realities. The lyrics can be mundane or political. It can be underground or corporate. In short, it can mean different things to different people.

Would anything constructive be accomplished in banning parents from rock and roll? For some, this is a common ground where parents and children can communicate and understand each other (despite views to the contrary).

C. Degen
Ben Lomond

THAT'S ALL, FOLKS

Dear Staff:

Thanks for the finest course the university doesn't offer...Two years of hard work, good laughs, *interesting* music, smoke, sweat, and great people.

I'll sure miss it.

Theo Fels
Former Art Director
City on a Hill Press

FACTS OR POLITICS?

Dear Staff:

In a recent speech at Wesleyan University, Chancellor Sinsheimer presented his theory of knowledge—positivism. "Facts are facts and values are values," he said. In his letter to the *City on a Hill Press* last week the Chancellor makes a mistake common to those who suscribe to positivism. He thinks that his opinions are "facts" (i.e. the truth) while someone else's are merely a biased part of something he calls "politics." The Chancellor's statement that at this university tenure currently operates on the basis of peer evaluation and not politics directly contradicts the "facts." In the case of Dr. Nancy Shaw of the Community Studies Board, the clear recommendation of her peers, both within and without the university, was that she be awarded tenure. These recommendations were made during the normal academic process, which was completed by June, 1981. The Chancellor then arbitrarily and for his own personal reasons chose to ignore the recommendations of these committees and reviewers.

Politics is the exercise of power to achieve one's goals over opposition. It can be based on authority, force, or economic means and it can exist anywhere, in any situtation. Chancellor Sinsheimer may be attempting to use his power in the UCSC tenure process to create his own personally preferred institution.

Anne Irving
Porter College

CYCLOKILLERS

Dear Staff:

Twice in the past month my bicycle and I have been stopped by the campus police for alleged traffic violations. No doubt, mad bicyclists like myself *must be stopped.* We are a menace to the community. And catching us is a sorry thankless job for our fine officers.

There he/she must sit in a toasty patrol car on a cold evening nervously waiting for the crazed cyclist to come roaring by, endangering life and limb of all near. The officer must then race after the rocketing maniac, stop him/her and risk writer's cramp making out a citation.

The dedication of our campus police corps is obvious when you consider how much easier it would be for UCSC's finest to leave the cozy squad car and patrol the campus paths.

I agree that cuckoo bike riders are much more worthy of officerly attention than the violence that many fear when walking along campus trails at night.

Let's support our police and their efforts to wipe out two-wheeled nuttiness; after all, very little they could do would serve the campus community and taxpayers that pay their wages better.

Patrick Twohy

RENT RHETORIC

Dear Staff:

We will hear a lot of rhetoric on the rent control debate this spring. Rhetoric that attaches the June Initiative to a lot of worthy ideas—feminism and populism, for example.

I don't believe that rent control is compatible with either. It is a harsh and intrusive device—something like telling your children to shut up, or like cutting off communication between people who depend upon one another.

And it is the kind of government regulation that, sooner or later, reinforces the industry itself—giving it security, encouraging monopoly, replacing substantive relationships with formal relationships.

A temporary rent freeze would have helped, but we will be voting on a permanent law, whose worst aspects will cumulate through time and leave us collectively worse off than we were before.

I hope that voters won't get carried away with either the prospect of short-run individual monetary gains, or with the temptation to identify rent control with societal transformation. This time, rhetoric and reality are two quite different things.

Paul L. Niebanck
College Eight

DON'T TRUST ANYONE

Dear UCSC students and others:

Have you learned nothing from recent history—Vietnam, Watergate, Poland, El Salvador?

Don't trust politicians, especially when they are grabbing for power.

Right now, here in Santa Cruz, we have two politicians making a big bid for power: Rotkin and Van Allen.

Rotkin prostituted the trust placed in him in his academic appointment. He used the resources, freedom and prestige of his university position to amass personal political power. Rent control appeals to Rotkin because he knows that if he can ever get its massive and powerful bureaucracy established, he will have a secure local political power base.

Van Allen's entire political career has been based on this fact. Once established, rent control—a beaurocratic (sic) cancer—is hard to displace. I wonder where the money for Van Allen's little fan club, SCHAK (sic), comes from? Are we citizens being sold on more government with government dollars?

Distrust government. Distrust politicians. Question authority. Look at the dismal history of rent control in other areas. Examine the facts. Examine the motives of these two men. Think for yourselves!

Robert Falconer
Santa Cruz

IT REALLY BUGS ME

Dear Staff:

It really bugs me when I see posters on campus like: "Black Male Support Group" or "Chicano Student Alliance." These groups are formed to promote a social awareness and sense of community. But I believe they are encouraging the very problems they seek to improve. Such groups are good, but they should include women and men, Blacks and whites, etc.

There is a valid argument concerning new arrivals to our country. These people often experience a phenomenon called "culture-shock." Culture-shock is associated with feelings of detachment and loneliness. It can usually be overcome by spending time with people of your own cultural and ethnic background.

My argument, however, is not directed to this sort of person. The people I'm objecting to have lived in the US all or most of their lives. They organize groups of "their own kind" to do the things "their own kind" like to do. I'm really surprised I have never heard objections to these activities before. If for instance, I organized a group of white men to discuss the issues of white supremacy or the problem of too few whites at Oakes or Merrill, *oh boy*. I don't even want to consider the consequences.

Suffice to say, any group with concerns, especially about women or races in society, should be non-exclusive and should encourage the participation of every interested individual. People for people...

Steven Appleton
Oakes College

LAND MISUSE

An Open Letter to UCSC:

The SAGA-housing offices about to begin construction by the tennis courts below Porter College underlines the need for long range land use guidelines at UCSC. Does this project maintain the highest standards of environmental design? This little office building has been placed in a view corridor and is not integrated into existing administrative or academic structures. We may have a case of spending because the money was available.

The committee that chose this site stated that it was flat, near a parking lot, and that an administrative facility is needed to serve the west campus colleges. How was it determined that the west campus is inadequately served by existing facilities? It appears this does not stand up under the light of close analysis any more than the swimming pool proposal which was soundly defeated at the polls. It would be nice if the condominium project proposed for back campus had campus community input, as was done with success during the planning of Oakes.

So here we are in a $250,000,000 ranch-campus spending half a million dollars for something we don't need that will not enhance the place. I suggest that further work on this project be immediately stopped pending a review of its merits.

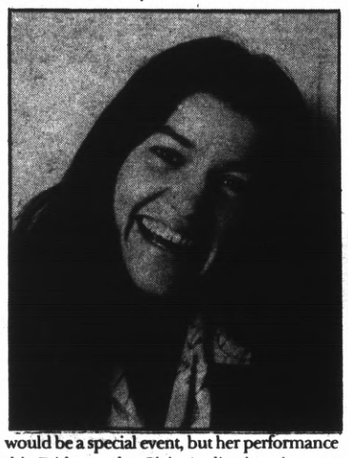
Keith Copsey

Letters that seek to see the light of print should be typewritten, double-spaced, signed, and no more than one page long. Letters may be cut for length or edited for clarity. The deadline is Tuesday at 5 pm.

KALEIDOSCOPE

HOW DREADFUL TO BE SOMEONE: As her senior recital, UCSC actress Laura Lee Gorton will perform in William Luce's challenging one-woman show, *The Belle of Amherst*. Gorton will portray the reclusive poet Emily Dickinson. Gorton is well-known here for her performances in Andy Doe's *Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Insanity of Mary Girard. The Belle of Amherst* will be performed March 19 through 21 at the Cowell Dining Hall. Tickets are $1.50 general, $1 students and seniors. Call 429-2031 for more information.

SONG OF THE SOUL: Her voice is pure and true, her spirit is strong, and, what's more, this Olivia recording artist really knows how to work a crowd. Any Cris Williamson concert



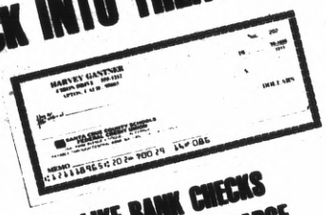
would be a special event, but her performance this Friday at the Civic Auditorium is more special still because Cris will be joined by the Redwind drummers in a benefit to raise money for the Redwind nation, a small tribe of 60 Native Americans whose Central California homeland was contaminated by uranium mining done by an exploratory firm. The water in their small community is contaminated with three times the maximum allowable level of alpha-radiation, and without water brought in from the outside, the area is uninhabitable. KZSC, the Santa Cruz Indian Council, and WomensWorks have joined together to sponsor Friday's show to help the nation raise money for legal action to receive damages from the exploratory firm. Anyone who likes good causes and good music should go grab a ticket now at Cymbaline Records, the UCSC Box Office,the Matrix office, or Santa Cruz Recycled Records. Tickets are $8 in advance, $10 at the door. The show begins at 8 pm.

FOURTH WORLD MUSIC: Nat Hentoff of the *Village Voice* called them "wonderfully intoxicating." The Boston *Phoenix* ranked them with David Bowie, The Art Ensemble of Chicago, George Clinton, and Brian Eno as contributing to the "new awareness of world musics." They're The Mandingo Griot Society, a Gambian ethnic group which demonstrates once and for all what *real* African music is all about. Don't miss the Mandigos in a rare Santa Cruz performance at the Catalyst, Wednesday, March 24. Admission is $3.50 advance and $4.50 at the door. ✓

JCO at the Kuumbwa

JAZZ GOES TO COLLEGE: The UCSC Jazz Composers' Orchestra (JCO) will be appearing at the Kuumbwa Center this Friday, March 19. Composed of music students and led by composer-trumpetist-lecturer Randy Masters, the JCO will perform all original material for this one-night only concert. I heard them one Friday afternoon at Merrill College, and they startled even a veteran jazz-hater like me out of a post-class coma. Tickets are $3.50; showtime is 9 pm.

CREDIT UNION SHARE DRAFTS...
CHECK INTO THEM NOW!



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✔ DIRECT DEPOSIT PRIVILEGES
✔ NO MINIMUM BALANCE
✔ OVERDRAFT PROTECTION
✔ MONTHLY STATEMENTS
✔ YOU EARN DIVIDENDS

NCUA

UCSC students are now eligible for membership in the SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SCHOOLS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION. Applications for membership and share draft accounts are available at 1244 Bay Street near Mission in Santa Cruz.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

If you attend Cabrillo College or U.C.S.C., you are eligible to join the Santa Cruz County Schools Federal Credit Union. As a member, you:

- can replace your checking account with an interest bearing Share Draft account.
- receive higher dividends on your savings.
- pay lower interest rates on your loans.
- have the convenience of an office near your college.

Applications are available in the main office near Cabrillo College at 2645 Park Ave. in Soquel, in the Santa Cruz office near U.C.S.C. at 1244 Bay St., or in the Watsonville office in the Alta Vista Shopping Center.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SCHOOLS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

CALENDAR

View finder

UA CINEMAS (426-8383)
Porky's
Richard Pryor Live On Sunset Strip

RIO (42
On Golde

NICKEL
My Dinn
The Frenc
Atlantic C
The Boat

DEL MA
Great Wh
Shoot The
Bodyheat
Death Wi

LENZ ARTS

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NOW $2.23

sale ends 3/31/82

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Santa Cruz

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GOOD NEWS

SWEET HONEY
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ROCK

IS
Coming To Santa Cruz
SUNDAY, APRIL 4th
UCSC Performing Arts Theatre
Matinee – 3 p.m.
Evening - 8 p.m.
$8, 9, 10 sliding scale Tickets available at UCSC Box Office, Bass Outlets, Wizard of Aud, and the door. Interpretation for the deaf provided. For free childcare & info call 462-2363

16
Tuesday

☐movies

Tropical Cinema Film Series. **LUCIA** (Cuba, 1969). 7:30 pm/ Classroom Unit 2. Free.

☐lectures

REYNER BANHAM, UCSC Art History: "Things In Fields: Can Architecture Live with American and European Structures?" (illustrated). 8 pm/Messiah Lutheran Church, High and Spring Streets. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Colloquium on Peace and Strategy. Panel discussion with Chris Chiapella, Joe Palermo, Michael Whitehead, and Glenn Hecton: Why has there been no nuclear war since 1945? 4:30 pm/Cowell 239/ Free.

18
Thursday

☐theater

THE FLYING KARAMAZOV BROTHERS: Juggling and cheap theatrics by four men who are world renown for their amazing juggling/ 8 pm/Performing Arts Theater/ $5-10 sliding scale.

Sweet Honey in the Rock, coming to Performing Arts April 4

20
Saturday

☐theater

"THE BELLE OF AMHERST" (see March 19)

☐sports

UCSC Men's Volleyball vs Humboldt/2 pm/UCSC West Gym/ Free.

Racquetball vs UC Berkeley/9 am/ UCSC East Courts/Free.

☐miscellaneous

The Santa Cruz Chapter of the California Native Plant Society will sponsor a filed trip to the maritime chaparral plant community. Meet at the Count Government Center parking lot at 9 am. Bring a lunch. For info, call Brett Hall, 427-0964.

21
Sunday

☐concerts

Fred Small and Mark Levy will give two shows of songs about peace, safe energy, and social justice in a benefit for the Resource Center for non-violence at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center/7 and 9:30 pm/tickets are $4 advance, $4.50 door. For infor, call 423-1626.

☐theater

"THE BELLE OF AMHERST" (see March 19).

w
der

(426-8383)
On Sunset Strip

RIO (425-2000)
On Golden Pond

NICKELODEON (426-7500)
My Dinner With Andre
The French Lieutenant's Woman
Atlantic City
*The Boat Is Full**

DEL MAR (425-0917)
Great White
Shoot The Moon
Bodyheat
Death Wish II
The Amateur
An American Werewolf In London
The Beast Within
Night Owl shows, Fri. and Sat.: *The Song Remains The Same, Emmanuel Around The World, Monty Python's And Now For Something Completely Different, The Three Stooges*

41st AVENUE CINEMA (476-8841)
Raiders Of The Lost Ark
Ragtime
Chariot Of Fire

SASH MILL (427-1711)
March 18-19:
Singin' In The Rain
Ziegfield Follies
March 20-22:
Captain Blood
The Sea Hawk
March 23-24:
The Secret Life Of Plants
Zacariah
March 25-26:
Old Acquaintances
The Women
March 27-29:
Moby Dick
The Sea Wolf
March 30-31:
Dr. No
Goldfinger
From Russia With Love

APTOS TWINS (688-6541)
Evil Under The Sun
*Missing**

*reviewed in this issue

Night Owl Flicks
Every Friday and Saturday
at 11:30

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PYTHON

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A CINEMA CONCERT

6 ALL DIFFERENT
3 STOOGES FILMS!
TWO DAY ONLY

HELD OVER!
ADULTS ONLY!
EMMANUELLE (X)
AROUND THE WORLD

Mersey's Cadillac brings the Catalyst back to the '50s this Thursday

17
Wednesday

☐lectures

ROBERT KRAFT, UCSC Astronomy and Astrophysics: "Looking Back in Time with UC's 10-meter Telescope." A slide show will accompany this lecture/12:15 pm/Louden Nelson Center/Free.

☐miscellaneous

Circle K will meet to discuss upcoming projects and events/7:30 pm/Cowell 131/Free.

19
Friday

☐movies

Pacific Harbor Travel presents a series of travel films, including films on Europe by Eurail, Africa tours, and Skiing British Columbia. Free wine and cheese will be served. Pacific Yachting Club, 333 Lake Ave. Call 476-5020 for information.

☐theater

"THE BELLE OF AMHERST," a senior thesis project by Laura Gorton, about the life of Emily Dickinson/8 pm/Cowell Fireside Lounge/$1.50 general/$1.00 students and seniors. (This presentation will run Friday through Sunday nights/March 19, 20 & 21.

☐miscellaneous

Meeting/All Community Studies majors are requested to attend an urgent organizing meeting to fight the attack on the Board. 1 pm/ Merrill Baobab Room/Free.

23
Tuesday

☐lecture

Local Marine Mammals is the fourth lecture in a Celebration of the Coast series. Randy Wells will show slides and explain how whales, dolphins, and porpoises have adapted to life in the Bay. Daniel Costa will speak about pinnipeds. Free/7:30 pm/Louden Nelson Center/for information, call 425-5211.

☐sports

UCSC Men's Volleyball vs. Stanislaus State/7:30 pm/UCSC West Gym/Free.

24
Wednesday

☐concert

Charlie Murphy, a gay singer-songwriter from Seattle, will perform acoustic, tribal, and folk rock music at 8:15 pm, Louden Nelson Center/Admission is $3-5, sliding scale/A spring celebration sponsored by the Santa Cruz Lesbian and Gay Men's Cultural Committee/For sign language interpretation or free childcare, call Shawn at 426-9182 or Patti at 426-4843.

☐lectures

Astronomy and Astrophysics Colloquia/RUTH C. PETERSON, Lockheed Research Labs, Palo Alto/ "Rotation of Field Horizontal-Branch Stars"/3:45 pm/Natural Science 2/Room 221/Free.

CATALYST

1011 Pacific Avenue 423-1336

Fri., March 19
$2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door
Chain of Fools
plus Special Guests Kalapana

Rounder Recording Artist
Gatemouth Brown
plus Holehouse Blues Band
Sat., March 20
$3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door

KUSP and the Catalyst present an Evening of African & Reggae Dance Music with Flying Fish Recording Artists
Wed., March 24
$3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door
The Mandingo Griot Society

DOLLAR NIGHT
Kilgore Trout
with Starborne plus
Mersey's Cadillac
Thur., March 25
$1.00 Door Only

Fri., March 26
$3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door
KUSP and the Catalyst present
Roomful of Blues

IRS Recording Artists
The Humans
plus Tao Chemical
Sat., March 27
Special Advance Price $3.50
$5.50 Door

Mon., March 29th
$9.50 Adv.
$10.50 (if available) Door
KZSC and the Catalyst present
Bonnie Raitt

GOOD TIMES
Awards Show
Wed., March 31
$4.50 Adv./$5.50 Door

Coming in April
Lamont Cranston Band, Tazmanian Devils, Fabulous Thunderbirds, Les Dudek, The Motels, Juice Newton, Rodney Crowell and Tina Turner

All shows start a 9 pm unless otherwise noted. Advance tickets to all Catalyst shows subject to service charge and available at Cymbaline Records,UCSC Box Office and all BASS outlets. Tickets charged by phone at (408) 297-7552.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WESTLAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 1000 High St., S.C. has a need for volunteer teachers of photography, folk dancing, and/or sports for their noon enrichment program. A photo lab is available. To volunteer, or for more information call the principal, Charlotte Moore. 429-3878.

ASTROLOGICAL COUNSELOR WILLIAM LONSDALE will be speaking on "Cosmic Perspective on the 1980s: A Deeper Astrological Look at Where We Are Now," Fri., March 26, 7:30 pm at Heartwood College, 200 7th Ave., Santa Cruz. There will be a $2 donation at the door.

GARDENING CLASSES OFFERED BY members of the Farm & Garden. The classes are free and on Saturdays at 10 am at the UCSC Farm.
March 20 Bed Preparation
March 27 Seed Sowing
April 3 Composting
April 10 Garden Discussion: Herbs, Flowers, Vegetables, Trees.
For more information, please call 423-2043.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION at Santa Cruz announces a one-day graphics program entitled "An Introduction to Illustration." This program will cover both the artistic and business aspects of illustration. This course is of special interest to those wishing to make their fine arts skills marketable. Those interested should contact Adrienne Van Gelder at University of California Extension, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, (408) 429-2971.

THE WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF Northern California will give a limited number of scholarships to full-time students interested in attending the annual Asilomar Conference in Monterey on April 30-May 2. The deadline for submitting applications is Thurs. March 25. Students chosen will pay only $10 and transportation cost (chartered buses will be available). Students who do not wish to apply for scholarships may still attend the conference. They should register immediately for low-cost student space at $83 (which includes registration fee, two nights lodging and six meals). For further information and application forms, please contact Carrie Krupitsky or Frances McDonald at (415) 982-2541.

STUDY OF VISUAL DEVELOPMENT needs children and 5-years old with good eyesight. Call 429-4637 for more information or leave your name and phone number at 429-2900.

THE PHILOSOPHY BOARD is offering another introductory logic course this year in the Spring Quarter: Philosophy 9, MWF 8:30, 175 Stevenson, and there is a new course that isn't in the Spring 1982 schedule: Philosophy 190H, Proseminar: Philosophy of Space and Time, Th 7:30 pm, 194 Kresge. Detailed descriptions for all Spring 1982 philosophy courses are available in the Board office, 174 Kresge, x2070.

SHAKESPEARE/SANTA CRUZ will present two Shakespeare plays for its first season: *King Lear* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The plays will begin rehearsals June 22, open on July 22 and will run until August 15. Auditions for faculty, staff and the Santa Cruz community will be held March 20, 21 and 27, with call-backs on March 28. Interested actors should telephone 429-2826 or 2941 for more details. People planning to be UCSC Summer Session students in support of the festival will be auditioned Wednesday, March 31. Sign-up sheets are in the Performing Arts Building.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION at Santa Cruz announces a photography course entitled "The Natural Light Portrait" to be held in Monterey, April 2-4, 1982. Tuition is $90. For more information call or write Adrienne Van Gelder, University Extension, Santa Cruz, Ca 95064, (408) 429-2971.

NEW FEE FOR SIGI. As of April 1, there will be a $10 operation fee for SIGI, the Career Planning & Placement Center's computer-based information system. Call x2183 for further information and sign up.

SCIENCE CAREER FAIR Recruiters from a wide range of companies who are seeking natural science students will be on campus at the first annual Natural Sciences Career Fair. Sponsored jointly by Career Planning and Placement and the Division of Natural Sciences, this event will be held in the foyer of the Applied Sciences building from 10 am to 3 pm on April 16. See you there!

THE SAN LORENZO RIVER INITIATIVE COMMITTEE is forming to circulate petitions for a ballot measure in Nov. '82. A public hearing and introduction of the specifics within the San Lorenzo River Preservation Measure will be made on Monday, March 21st at 11 am, Common Ground, N. Pacific Ave.

WORKSHOP: WORKING THROUGH DESPAIR led by Alexandra Kennedy, Saturday, March 20, 10 am-12 noon at the Louden Nelson Community Center (corner of Laurel & Center St.), Santa Cruz. Sponsored by: The Women's Party for Survival. For information, call 476-7881.

ON MARCH 21, THE UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST Fellowship, 6402 Freedom Blvd, Aptos, will present a program by Michael Siegel, Director of the Center for Creative Movement. He will demonstrate some of the intricate movements of Tai Chi. The program starts at 11 am. Free babysitting, refreshments provided.

UCSC ANNOUNCES A WEEKEND IN MONTEREY of child-centered experiences including an introduction to tidepools and common seashore plants and animals, $48 for one adult and one child aged 6-10. The course is April 3-4, 1-6 pm. For info, contact Gaile Knarr, UC Extension, Carriage House, Santa Cruz, CA (408) 429-2761.

"TALL GIRLS AND DES: Stunting Their Growth" Talk by Eileen Van Tassell, Natural Science and Women's Studies, Michigan State University. Sponsored by Women's Studies, Biology, and Women's Re-Entry. On Monday, March 29, 4 pm, Kresge seminar room (159 Kresge).

"ART AND THE PRISON CRISIS" is the latest documentary of the Prison Arts Project. This half hour video will be shown at the Santa Cruz Public Library Meeting Room on March 24 from 7 to 9 pm. For information call 426-2474.

IF YOU HAVE'NT YET FILED YOUR Federal/State Income Tax Returns for 1981, bring your tax forms and W-2's to: Classroom Unit I, Thursday, April 1, 6:30-9 pm. A representative from H & R Black will be present to help you complete the forms. Sponsored by the Office of Financial Aid.

CHARLIE MURPHY, GAY SINGER/SONGWRITER from Seattle, will be performing at 8:15 pm at Louden Nelson Comm. Centr. His music incorporates a wide variety of styles including acoustic, tribal chant, and folk rock music. His songs reflect an exciting blend of political/environmental awareness, a healing of our mother earth, and a celebration of life in the face of upheaval. This concert is a spring celebration sponsored by the Santa Cruz Lesbian and Gay Men's Cultural Committee. Admission is $3-$5, sliding scale, with proceeds going to the performer and to put on future cultural events. For sign language interpretation or free childcare call Shawn at 426-9182 or Patti at 426-4343.

POETRY; A reading by Californians for Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze, with L. Duarte, M. Olin, S. Ekstrom, S. Meadows, P. Reh, G. Hall, M. Fakunding, M. Bristow, J. Drucker. Louden Nelson Center, March 25, 8 pm Music-Refreshments. Free.

A SPECIAL SLIDE PROGRAM, *Journey through East Africa*, by Bill Anderson, will be the presented at the regular monthly meeting of the Santa Cruz Bird Club, Thurs. March 25, at 7:30 pm at the City Museum, East Cliff Drive. For more information about the meeting call Barbara Scharfenstein at 438-3727.

GAY AND LESBIAN COMMUNITY POTLUCK brunch Sunday March 28 at 11 am sharp. 150 Darwin St. Santa Cruz, phone 476-9687 for more information.

VOCATION SEMINAR/RETREAT coming up April 2-3, a time for reflecting individually and commonly on the issue of vocation in our lives. For more information call 426-6242 or 429-6707 and ask for Mary.

CASTLE ROCK STATE PARK IN THE Santa Cruz Mountains will be the location for this special Joint Field Trip, Sun. March 28, an excellent opportunity to observe wildflowers and birdlife, resident and migrant. Special time will be allowed for photographing wildflowers, so bring your camera, a lunch and hiking shoes. A carpool will leave from the County Government Center, 701 Ocean Ave., at 7:15 am, or meet the group at the park. For information please call Irene Manicci at 476-8309.

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Office machine quality in an affordable compact portable
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Basic Button-Down OXFORD SHIRT
$8-$12
CLASSIC LONG SLEEVES IN COTTON & BLENDS
Narrow Silk Ties
From $2.75

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Unique delicious
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Enjoy the satisfaction of choosing just the right frame from over 500 styles of custom and ready-made frames. And don't forget to discuss conservation (museum) framing for your valuable art.

OPINION

The "Pure" Tenure Process

An Ideal That's Seldom Real

by Paul Skenazy

The Chancellor's letter of February 25 (Letters, Feb. 25) about the tenure process at UCSC is disarming. But his clarifications evade key problems. For example, the "stated, broad criteria" used for evaluation of faculty permit emphases, exclusions and interpretations depending on the whims and desires of those making the evaluations, and the time at which such evaluations are made. They are not as clearcut or permanent, nor do they guarantee as equal a scrutiny of all cases, as he suggests they do. The choice of outside evaluators, and the choice of faculty for internal ad-hoc committees—their intellectual stances, their alliances and friends in the field, their relationship to the candidate—may subtly alter, or less subtly determine a decision.

The Chancellor's idealized vision denies the experience common to most people who have been involved in the tenure process. There are cases in all boards on this campus involving unsolicited letters appearing in a faculty file; faculty encouraging student or colleague comments (negative as well as positive) to color decisions; phone calls made by faculty (and administrators) to professors at other institutions to receive damning or praising evaluations beyond those represented in the files. "Summaries" or statements by deans and board heads can organize evidence to suit preconceived attitudes, and these are not separately summarized for the candidate so that he or she might respond to their particular slants. Beyond these commonplaces, there are other indiscretions: misrepresentations of opinion (intentional and not), forgeries of signatures, committees reformed when they fail to produce the answer desired by administrators.

Then, if all the evaluations are, in the Chancellor's words, "concordant," why isn't the decision *always,* rather than "most often," straight-forward? Is it because sometimes the concordant decision is the right one, and sometimes not? And what constitutes concord? Only recently, the Chancellor wrote to faculty to clarify his own position and state that *one* negative outside letter amid many positive ones could constitute grounds for denial of tenure. Does "concordant" then mean unanimous, within a university community which in other contexts prides itself on nurturing diversity of viewpoint and approach?

Let us try to be honest about the tenure process. It is *not* the most evil procedure in the world and university faculty and administrators are *not*, by definition, malicious, jealous, or cruel. But the tenure procedures as presently constituted are far from an ideal system of evaluation. And they, like all such procedures, are subject to influences ranging from the national budget to personal jealousies. Institutions have biases. People have biases. Administrators can be both humane and petty, and a Ph D has never made the heart more kind and noble, or shielded it from vanity and pride. Some people get tenure because they are good; others because they are good friends of the right people. This is a fact that we have to live with. It is also a fact that we have to begin from in our fight to improve the procedures. We must watch every individual case with a wary eye. It is only as we protest what we see as unjust decisions, as we work for the recognition of criteria we find undervalued in the procedures and as we decry the influence of personal feelings or of extraneous factors in decisions that we can hope to maintain any intellectual firmness and human fairness in what is at best an awkward, uncertain, and all too fallible system of evaluation.

Nancy Shaw's case is not unique. Other women have threatened suit at Santa Cruz, other problems have been settled out of court, other tenure decisions at UC campuses are now being challenged. The problem is not only gender-related; another case concerning a male faculty member is now in court. The UC system has lawyers whose primary work is to argue such cases and to make sure that the university is not caught with its procedural pants down.

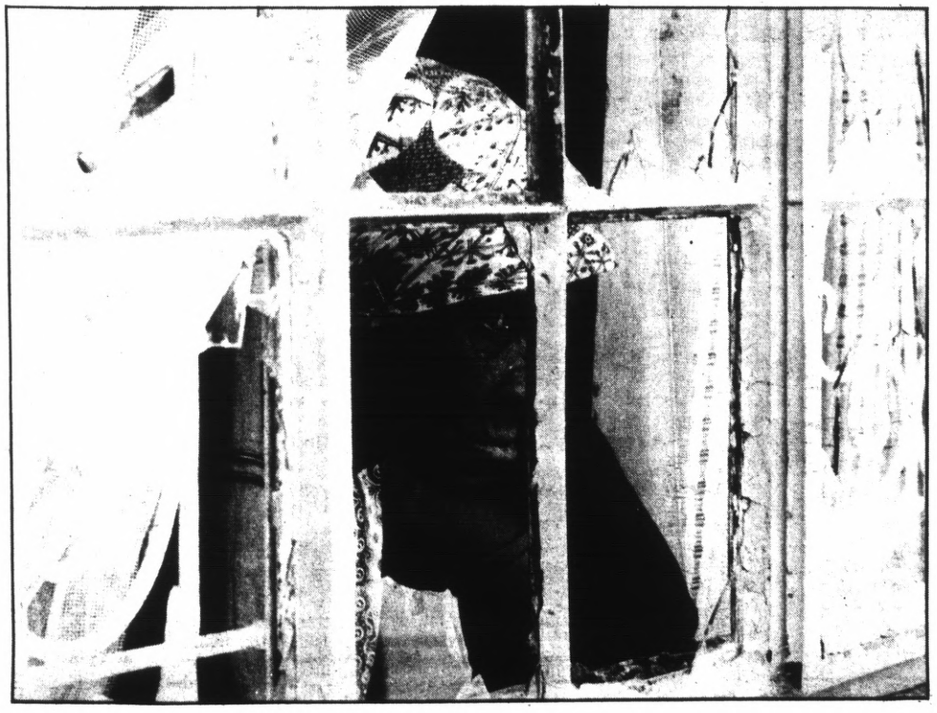
The Chancellor is being deceptively naive in stating the problems as he does. And he is most deceptive, or most naive, when he waves the liberal banner in his last paragraph, vowing to defend the university against "politicization of the tenure process." Politicization is not something one can prevent from happening here. It already happens. We have fewer students and a smaller budget at UCSC than previously. We share this reality with almost all US universities. Because of the long history of institutional sexism and racism in higher education as well as in faculty appointments throughout the country, the people most affected by such economic factors are the women and minority faculty whose educations began in the 1960s and whose careers began in the 1970s. This is politicization. The fact that the government supports research in science more than in humanities is politicization. The fact that people in different divisions on this campus teach different numbers of classes each year is politicization. The fact that tenure criteria have moved from an emphasis on teaching to one on research is politicization. Even the fact that the Chancellor can nowadays take a public stand against politicization is politically influenced, framed by our renewed national desire to pretend that our lives are not part of a broader world of forces and sentiments.

The Chancellor's defense of a "pure" tenure process, free from outside influences, secure from the political and social pressure of the moment, reminds me of a form of literary criticism that developed during the 1930s through 1950s in America, which sought to read literary texts as timeless documents, released from their historical contexts and immune from the taints of personal event or social environment. Coincidentally, the critics most eager to read in this way were Southern agrarians, conservative apologists for a South which would solve its own problems, in its own way, in its own due time.

The claim of moral sanctity is a claim of privilege, made by those empowered and secure in their control. The argument for purity is lame because it pretends that politics is an outside voice, when it is built into our whole system of social and educational interrelationships. Of course it happens here. It always has and it presumably will continue to. Some of us are just saying that it should happen differently here. And now. ✓

Politicization of the tenure process is not something one can prevent from happening here. It already happens, and we share this reality with almost all US universities.

Poem and photo by Thabo Moeti



To you
(whose name i can not spell)
the hand that is handcuffed and shackeled
is aching the sound is deafening
it is not the cries of despair
it is the pain it bears
don't tell me how much you feed the poor
because you made hunger
when you came with your fool proof plan
the hand that is handcuffed and shackeled
the hand that built your roads
the hand that tilled your fields
the hand that fought for you
it is straining under your gold plated chains
don't tell me about the colleges you've built
because you made ignorance
by keeping the poor from them
the hand that is handcuffed and shackeled
has dragged my tired body to your doorstep
double shackeled i raise my body
take a look my blood is dripping
don't tell me of numbers of clinics and hospitals
because you have invented disease
when you paid pittance for all my labor
the hand that is handcuffed and shackeled
has always wished
you would see it
not by the exaggerations of the eye
but in the same light as your
monuments you pray and honor
in the dollar
the unmighty God you trust.
In me the mighty hand you crush

Serious doubts about the likelihood of a victory for the ruling junta in El Salvador now plague high US military officials, who would not like to see themselves thrown into the spotlight of a military failure at a time when they are already under fire for attempting to appropriate the largest military budget in the nation's history.

The Turning Point in El Salvador

by Miguel Korzeniewicz

Years from now, when historians and analysts look back, they will single out the last week of January of 1982 as a major turning point in the Salvadoran war. During that week leftist guerrillas successfully attacked the largest military airfield in El Salvador, effectively crippling half of the Salvadoran army's air power. The attack not only provided the guerrillas with a needed military and publicity victory; it showed the Salvadoran people and the rest of the world that the rebel forces were alive, well and growing, and that the Reagan administration's strategy of aiding the Salvadoran army in hopes of a short-term decisive wipeout of the guerrillas had failed. In the United States, the realization that the opposition National Liberation Front—(FMLN) had gained strength and support raised fears of a Vietnam-like, major commitment of US military power abroad. In the weeks following the airfield attack, Congress, the mainstream press, and even Pentagon officials have ruled out the short-term military victory that the Reagan administration had promised.

Reagan responded to the attack with an emergency military aid packet totalling $55 million, while making a large request for aid to El Salvador for the 1982-83 fiscal year. The Congressional hearings in early January, in which representatives and senators openly stated that the Reagan administration's policy was leading the United States into "another quagmire," was a sign of things to come. "You have resurrected the State Department's response to Vietnam: If it doesn't work, try more of it," representative Gerry Studds told Under Secretary of State Thomas Enders.

But the "military" solution has not been working. After launching a much-publicized campaign against guerrilla strongholds in the Guazapa volcano area, the best-trained, crack battalion in the Salvadoran army returned to the garrisons weary and with a high number of losses. A *Washington Post* reporter described the Salvadoran soldiers as a "motley collection of raw recruits, crack troops and uniformed thugs, policemen and paramilitary, who appear increasingly confused by the kind of war that has been thrust upon them...sixteen-year-old peasants unaccustomed to shoes and befuddled by escalators suddenly find themselves whipped into battle in helicopters, armed with M-16 rifles as delicate as sewing machines." The Salvadoran command's response: more weapons. They have repeatedly stated that they will require at least $80 million in additional military aid for the first four months of 1982 alone. When asked what he thought was the real solution to the Salvadoran conflict, Colonel Montenosa of the Salvadoran army said "more Cobra gunships and better airplanes." But a US official admitted in private last week that "after two years of cyclical army sweeps throughout the countryside, there has been no impact on the guerrillas," and privately, a Pentagon official said there were now serious doubts about the "kind of military command we are backing."

The FMLN admit only one serious setback inflicted on them by the military on January 17, 1981: a rebel messenger was intercepted, tortured, interrogated, and later killed. With the information extracted from her, the military moved in and wiped out a concentration of 90 guerrillas. Since then, the FMLN has improved its communications network, and actually knew about the recent Guazapa volcano attack two days before it started. "We decipher the enemy's moves. We know the enemy's way of operating, but he doesn't know exactly how we work."

A senior US Pentagon strategist put it this way: "Ultimately, what will determine what happens down there is whether the kid walking down the road from the village tells the army that the guerrillas are there or warns the guerrillas that the army is coming." The Salvadoran army seems to be losing that one as well. According to a *Washington Post* story, a high military source in the US characterized Haig's combination of rhetoric and military aid as "completely wrong." The Joint Chiefs of Staff have repeatedly stated that they would not like to see US forces militarily involved in the Central American region, because they consider other areas more vital to US security. Furthermore, they would not like to see themselves thrown in the spotlight of a military failure at a time when they are already increasingly under fire for attempting to appropriate the largest military budget in the nation's history.

In contrast with the Reagan administration's support and encouragement for the status quo in El Salvador, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo delivered a major speech on February 21, while on a visit to Managua. Warning that the Salvadoran conflict might spread to all of Central America and the Caribbean, and that a major commitment of US forces to the area would be a "great historical error," Portillo outlined a peace plan for the region. In it he called for 1) separate negotiations beteween Cuba and the United States and Nicaragua and the United States, each making concessions; 2) A US disavowal of any threat or use of force against Nicaragua, the disarming and suppression of anti-Sandinista bands along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border in return for a halt in Nicaragua's military buildup, and the signature of a non-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua on the one hand, and between Nicaragua and its neighbors on the other; 3) a negotiated solution between the different forces in El Salvador.

The proposal was accepted by Nicaragua, Cuba, and the rebels in El Salvador, as well as by several Western European countries. In Italy, it prompted the Italian parliament to join France and Mexico in recognizing the civilian moderate Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) as a "legitimate opposition force." One hundred and four representatives in the US Congress, including 12 Republicans, sent a letter to Reagan urging his acceptance of the Mexican proposal. Although Secretary of State Alexander Haig met Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda in New York two weeks ago to examine the proposal closely, he stated at a later press conference that he did not consider the proposal to be a solution to the conflict. A few days later, supporters of the initiative received a slap in the face when it was disclosed that Reagan had personally approved a secret CIA budget to carry out attacks against the Nicaraguan government.

In the US congress, meanwhile, senators and representatives have been reflecting pressure from their constituents to avoid a major commitment of US forces in the region. Senator Byrd presented a bill last week which would have stopped Reagan from sending further military advisors or combatants without congressional approval. Other legislation in preparation would give Congress control over CIA covert activities, and another calling for an immediate termination of all US military aid to El Salvador. The House of Representatives approved a resolution last week, by a 396 to three vote, calling for President Reagan to "press for unconditional discussions among the major political factions in El Salvador."

A recent Gallup poll confirmed that the US public opposes sending troops to El Salvador by 89 percent to 8 percent. By contrast, in 1965, in the early years of the Vietnam War, public opinion supported the US military effort by a proportion of three to one. "If you ask me personally, I think we should fight," said Rep. Don Bailey (D-Pa), a

Vietnam veteran from Pittsburgh. "But I'm a practical politician...people don't want the country caught up in that kind of divisive thing again." Representative Michael Barnes (D-Maryland), agreed with the latter statement, adding "The group that has the most credibility and that I sense is listened to most by my constituents is the Catholic Church."

A few days after Reagan signed a foreign-aid certification for El Salvador, stating that the government of that country had made serious efforts to improve human rights, both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* ran lengthy front-page stories describing massacres of unarmed civilians by the Salvadoran army in November and December. A recent statement by FMLN leaders that the army had massacred 110 civilians in the town of El Campanario sent all networks and major papers on a guided tour led by the FMLN, where they confirmed the existence of a large number of civilian bodies. Six months ago, such a denunciation would have been shrugged off as another Marxist-led propaganda invention.

The mere fact that the networks now regularly include footage and interviews with Salvadoran rebels moving at ease through the countryside, eager to accomodate the press, and toting US and Israeli-made weapons, has made it much harder for the State Department to insist on portraying the FMLN as isolated, Soviet-armed bands. On Monday, March 8, FMLN commander Ferman Cienfuegos, who made the front-page of the *Washington Post*, was portrayed "sipping Coca Cola...arguing that Alexander M. Haig and other Americans had nothing to fear from him and his Marxist Guerrilla comrades." Cienfuegos, described as a "former art history teacher," is quoted as saying, "We are realists, we use Marxist analysis, but so do professors at Boston University and other American universities."

The situation in El Salvador and the intensity of the debate over US military aid to that country is concentrated now on March 28th. On that day, elections will be held in El Salvador to elect a constituent assembly which will then draft a constitution and call for presidential elections. The FDR-FMLN long ago announced they were boycotting the elections and will do everything possible to disrupt them. They might not have to do much. By all accounts, at least one-third of the Salvadoran territory is now under the control of the FMLN, and the peasants and workers in those areas will certainly not vote.

Elections in El Salvador have been beset by fraud, say respected observers, for the last 50 years, and it is unlikely that the vast majority of Salvadorans will see this election any differently. Most Salvadoran citizens are aware that six FDR leaders, who would have been potential candidates, were killed by government forces in late 1980. By independent estimates, voter turnout is likely to be—at the very best—in the 30-40 percent range. State Department officials and one CIA analyst say that support for the Salvadoran elections is a sort of "last stand" for many lower and middle level officials in the Reagan administration who have increasingly disagreed with Secretary Haig's perception of the situation. If the elections fail to provide some kind of legitimacy for the ruling junta, many of them may state their opposition to

continued on page 23

Nicaragua and Honduras: Bordering on War

by John Dinges

SANTA MARIA, NICARAGUA—A few miles north of this village, high in the verdant mountains that form the border with Honduras, 28 armed young men live in a small camp honeycombed with trenches. Some still are teenagers, though they have been under arms for as long as four years.

Once they were guerrillas fighting in the Sandinista National Liberation Front; now they are members of the Sandinista popular army—having successfully overthrown the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

In Washington, the Reagan administration has portrayed troops such as these as part of a threatening military buildup by Nicaragua to spread anti-US revolution throughout Central America by force of arms.

But for these 28 soldiers at the Mata De Plata camp, and thousands of others manning equally remote outposts guarding the 550-mile long Honduran border, the battle they began years ago goes on—and the enemy remains unchanged.

Large contingents of Somoza's National Guard, after being defeated in Nicaragua, moved across the border into Honduran sanctuaries with the approval of that country's military rulers. Sporadic cross-border incursions since then have left 150 Sandinista dead.

Interviews with Sandinista military officials on a tour of training camps and outposts near the border provide a look at the other side of the issue of Nicaragua's military buildup denounced so stridently by the Reagan administration.

Here the view is of a young army, scrambling to dig in along a newly hostile border that the previous Nicaraguan government never felt a need to defend because of the political affinity between Somoza and Honduras' rightist military rulers.

"Somoza had an army that was inner-directed, to fight against his own people in the patio of his own house," said a Sandinista captain. "He didn't bother to defend his borders. The popular Sandinista army has to be trained and equipped to fight all kinds of forces from inside and outside."

In 1977, the Sandinista movement had at most 1,000 men and women under arms to lead the insurrection against Somoza. That force had grown to about 5,000 disciplined troops by the time of the Sandinista victory in July 1979. They took over most of the equipment and arms, but none of the soldiers, of the defeated National Guard and proceeded to build a regular army that now is estimated at about 23,000 troops.

In addition, about 50,000 people are organized in militia units which meet and train for 45-day periods during which their employers are required to continue their paychecks, said army spokesman Robert Sanchez. "But we could have 200,000 soldiers if we needed them," he added. "Anyone who fought Somoza is willing to fight again to defend the revolution."

From early on, military aid to the new army was provided by Cuba and the Eastern European countries. Washington declined to shift to the Sandinistas the huge military aid that once flowed to Somoza. But in January the French government, declaring that the one-sided aid might tilt the Sandinistas toward the Soviet Union, announced plans to sell about $15 million in defensive military equipment to Nicaragua.

The need for a strong military defense here was underscored during a tour of the border installations and by other recent events. Sandinista Capt. Laurano Mairana, leader of two battalions of border troops totaling about 1,500 men, said there have been more than 500 armed clashes in this area since December 1979. Another officer pointed out the burnt-out ruins near the Mata De Plata outpost where a first attempt to establish a Sandinista camp was wiped out by National Guard incursion.

A lieutenant said the troops here had been kept on alert during most of January because of "heavy military activity" along the border further east, where the Coco river flows into the Atlantic. A week later, the Interior vice minister, Comandante Rene Rivas, explained that in that area Somoza guardsmen had teamed up with disgruntled members of the Miskito Indian tribe, given them arms and training, and staged attacks against the few military outposts the Sandinistas had established along the river.

At least 27 Sandinista soldiers and three civilian sympathizers were killed, and 27 others were kidnapped in the raids and presumed dead. It was the most serious military challenge to the Sandinista government since the revolution, officials said. The area is cut off both physically and culturally from the rest of Nicaragua, and rebel Miskito leader Steadman Fagoth had proclaimed over clandestine radio that he intended to carve out the area as an independent ethnic nation.

The creation of such a provisional state, which the Sandinistas believe is part of a US covert action plan, would be immediately recognized by the United States and other Latin American rightist governments and become "a theater of operations" for counter-revolutionary action, Rivas said.

During January, the Sandinista army deployed 2,000 troops in the Miskito area and evacuated many Coco river villages, relocating several thousand Indians in new settlements away from the border. Several thousand other villagers are believed to have fled into Honduras to swell Miskito camps there from which the raids were launched.

The Reagan administration cited the evacuation in charging the Sandinista government with human rights violations. The Nicaraguan government subsequently allowed two American observers, Roger Williams and Andrea Young, who were traveling in the region with former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark, into the new Indian settlements. They later reported the Indians were not being mistreated.

Sandinista supporters view the National Guard incursions, and a recent plot to blow up a cement plant and an oil refinery, as the outgrowth of US statements hinting at military action against Nicaragua and the training of opposition commandos at bases in Florida.

That view was considered vindicated here with the publication of revelations made February 14 in the Washington Post that the administration had authorized a $19 million plan of political and paramilitary action against Nicaragua, including recent Honduran-Nicaraguan border activities.

Border attacks by exiled Somoza supporters and a flood of US military aid to hostile Honduras have convinced the Sandinista government that destabilization of Nicaragua is high on Washington's priority list.

But Nicaraguan officials have phrased their accusations of US complicity cautiously, careful to leave open the door to the friendly relations enjoyed during the Carter administration.

"The counter-revolutionaries alone are not the main danger, but rather the fact that the United States is giving them moral support and encouraging others to give more than moral support," said a Foreign Ministry official, Rita Delia Casco.

Comandante Rivas, who was one of those in charge of the operation to regain control of the Coco river, declared:

"If the United States would say stop, Honduras would not do this [allow the sanctuaries to operate]. We can say with absolute conviction that North American imperialism is sponsoring this situation, financing it and directing it."

But, he added, "Something like that is not easy to prove from a legal point of view." ✓

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WOMEN

The Big Bust

Nikki Craft arrested with three others

by Ann Simonton

"No person shall appear nude while in any unit of the State Park except in authorized areas set aside for that purpose." It continued to define nude as: "unclothed or in such a state of undress as to expose any portion of the pubic or anal region or genitalia or *any portion of the breast at or below the aerola of any female*."

On March 8, International Women's Day, four women were arrested, handcuffed, and taken to the county jail, and one woman was cited for going topless on Seacliff State Beach.

This is the first in a series of arrests for the "Cross Your Heart Support Network," begun by activist Nikki Craft last August. The subject of the legal case is the issue of sexual discrimination in California's nudity law. The "Cross Your Heart Network" and attorney Ray Grueneich hope to take this case to the California Supreme Court.

Gender discrimination was ruled illegal by the California Supreme Court in *Art vs. Worker's Compensation Appeals Board* (1977) unless it can be demonstrated to serve a compelling governmental interest. In a legal brief written in defense of Nikki Craft, Grueneich cites seven possible governmental interests. The first is the disruption of the male sexual fantasy; the second and third are the probable economic loss to pornographers, and the effects on advertising agencies and the general economy if topless women were to become a common sight. The last four have to do with public opinion and social customs regarding immorality, rudeness, inappropriateness, and embarrassment caused by public display of a woman's bare breasts.

The fact that men can legally profit from utilizing women's breasts as a titillating commodity, while women are being handcuffed and imprisoned for baring their own breasts for personal comforts, is an example of extreme legal bias. Yet men and women alike seem to need to trivialize this issue. When I triumphantly exclaimed to my longtime male neighbor that I had just gotten out of jail for going topless, he ignored and immediately changed the subject.

The park rangers, angered by our semi-nudity, didn't want to deal with us. They tried to ignore our protest, trying to convince us this was not the way to change a law. It took us five hours and three state beaches to finally get arrested.

Self-purported "radical" UCSC professor, Craig Haney, believes the topic of women going topless to be extremely laughable. In a candid interview last week, he stated as a fact that "men and women are equally oppressed in this society." Dr. Haney, who was recently tenured (three years early) said with sarcasm, "You can be sure going topless has done a lot for *my* liberation."

Historically, the issue of men going topless was still being disputed as late as 1938. During the '20s, women were still battling the courts over the requirement that they wear stockings on the beach. It was such groups as the League of Women Voters that were the most disturbed by bare-legged swimmers. Beach censors were employed to police the beaches, and their job was sewing on material to correct any prohibited display of legs or shoulders. In 1923, a veteran censor of six years in Atlantic City stated, "The girls of the flapper age are worse than ever this year. Most of them seem to wear as little as they can and when ordered from the beach they get 'sassy' and say they were informed they wouldn't have to wear two-piece suits and rolled-up stockings. It isn't ignorance but rather defiance of the law that makes them that way."

Barbara Riverwomon, in her article "Matters of Justice" (*Matrix*, January 1982), brought to light the importance the Judaeo-Christian religions have played in women's concealment: "A blatantly misogynist religious tradition enforced a bitterly anti-sexual anti-flesh morality, with Eve as the primary symbol of not only a woman's gender but also her propensity to evil. Concealment became mandatory and shame and guilt became associated with her body." Many women and girls hate their bodies. They are too fat or too thin, their breasts are too small or too large, their hair or their nose is wrong; it is always something. This strange obsession with our looks is a birthright in a society that judges a woman's body on how it matches up with such images as that of Raquel Welch.

photo by Clytia Fuller

During the '20s, women were still battling the courts over the requirement that they wear stockings on the beach.

The unattainability of this image is essential to the marketing of women's products. The media uses this insecurity to create a void which it can fill with mascara, pink razors, the best floor wax, a stylish pair of knickers, or that ultimate new product which promises to bring out the "Real You."

This humiliating cycle has led to the peddling of sexual violence and pedophelia (children used as sex objects). These images, audio or visual, commonly glamorize women's subjugation, humiliation, and physical abuse. Women and girls are often seen as willing participants in their own sexual violation, as in tunes like "Angel in the Centerfold" or "Hit Me with Your Best Shot" and with sexually violent films such as "Cat-People" or "Vice Squad." Pornography graphically depicts such scenes as a woman's nipples being torn off with pliers. One ad for floor tile shows a woman sprawled on the floor with broken glass at her side; the copy reads "Created to take a Beating."

What is the consequence of a woman being raised among violent and humiliating images of herself? If shown enough violent, racist, or sexual images, eventually one will begin to accept these images as normal and socially correct. As psychologists have noted, a slave will often develop a "slave's mentality": she/he will share the popular view of her/his own inferiority and the oppressor's superiority, often making freedom and its subsequent responsibilities for personal choice and actions appear burdensome.

This syndrome clearly applies to women raised in a sexist society. If you are consistently told that your place is in the kitchen or that you enjoy physical pain, you will come to believe it and to partake to some degree in your own degradation.

Woman's freedom, comfort, and pleasure have long been denied. Women need a heightened sense of self-esteem so that we can combat sexism. If we can redefine our body image as we see fit, we can overcome the negative self-image we see presented everywhere. One way to do this is to become aware of the wide variety of breasts—not just the siliconed, perfectly rounded, Barbie-doll version of a tit.

Judges have ruled that men's breasts are the norm, and because women's are different they must be concealed.

There is no better example of how women can take positive control over their bodies than to bare their breasts without fear of sexist laws, or their enforcement.

The implications of this ridiculously discriminatory law are great. The clear, resounding message to women and girls is that their breasts are obscene while those of men are not. Judges have ruled that men's breasts are the norm and because women's are different they must be concealed.

Attorney Ray Grueneich is currently brewing a new strategy. Since arrests are costly and time-consuming he suggests that the "Cross Your Heart Support Network" make a truce of sorts with the courts so that women in Santa Cruz won't be arrested for toplessness whether or not there is civilian complaint. The pre-trial court hearing for the five new defendants will be March 23 at 8:30 am. To join the "Cross Your Heart Support Network" write CYHSN 1803 Mission St, #10, S.C., CA 95060. ✓

WOMEN'S CLIPS

WOMEN WORKING

• During the last decade, the number of women in the work force has increased dramatically. According to a new report by the International Labor Organization, the number of employed women increased in England by 11 percent, in Italy by 23 percent, in Australia by 26 percent, in the US by 43 percent, and in Canada by a whopping 60 percent. However, the lay-off rates for women were tremendous: 400 percent in West Germany, and 600 percent in Belgium. Only in the US did women lose their jobs less frequently than men—48 percent more women versus 49 percent more men.

• A new research study, conducted by Dorothy Jurney, reveals that women are now executive directors of only two American newspapers with circulations of over 25,000. No women hold top jobs in papers with readerships of over 50,000. In addition, Jurney reports that the number of female associate editors is shrinking: A year ago, 13 women held that post; now only ten do. Male editors have argued that women haven't been in the business long enough to become editors. However, one woman editor said that idea is "considered a crock in a profession where women have worked since the Revolutionary War."

• Finally, a poll of 400 male Columbia and Yale graduates finds that good looks can hamper a woman's chance of finding a job. The men were asked, "If you had several equally skilled women applying for an office job, would you hire the prettiest or the plainest?" The "plain" women won out, 3 to 1. The men cited such reasons as the presence of attractive women possibly disrupting an office, and the "fact" that success requires "masculine" skills, whereas attractive women are too "feminine."

• It isn't surprising, then, that women are finding consolation and new determination in self-employment. The Women's Enterprise of the Small Business Administration reports that the number of self-employed women is rising five times the number for men.

—gathered from HerSay *and* Demeter

TELLING TIME WITH OUR BODIES

As a Women's Studies and Biology joint major doing senior thesis work, I will be teaching the student-directed, Women's Studies seminar, "Feminist Biology: Constructions of Political Anatomies." For its 15 students the peer-taught class will be an experiment in collective and feminist learning.

The daily structure of this biology class will be organized to embody feminist concerns. The discussion of how time is built into our bodies—through the notions of molecular clocks and circadian rhythms—will be integrated in our study. Our collective interpretation of material, and the sharing of individual experience should yield a meaningful bridging of personal and academic experience.

We'll liven up some of our classroom time by working together to build multi-media representations of bodies, such as making a map of hormonal feedback systems, or rendering an image of the human form seen in the cultural context of a Native American plants society, or creating a large plaster model of the gene's role in species survival. Almost every week, we will get out of the classroom to take field trips to a medical library, an anatomy lab, or a women's health center.

The question of the collective body is the underlying theme of the class. As feminists, we need to ask how we can build our community so that we can function as a multi-individual unit. We will explore how feminism can reorganize the biological field of investigation to creat new possibilities for our individual and collective bodies. ✓

—Nancy Denenburg

ONE OUT OF THREE WOMEN

Are you afraid to walk alone at night? Have you ever crossed the street to avoid a noisy group, or felt uncomfortable when remarks were made? Are you concerned about walking to your car in an isolated parking spot? Have you endured the "friendly" hug or squeeze for too long, feeling uncomfortable and powerless? Have you ever had sex when you really didn't want to? Have you ever been raped, by your spouse, your lover, a recent acquaintance, or a stranger?

Every day we participate in situations similar to these. Many of us either shrug them off with a "that's life" comment, or spend hours examining our own "personal inadequacies."

There are alternatives. None of the above situations is "normal" or "natural." Each reflects the harmful aspects of what it means to be "male" and "female" in our culture. Each reflects the relative powerlessness of women in our society; powerlessness that is reinforced through movies, through advertising, through children's books, through our language—in fact, throughout the whole fabric of our society.

We can change this. Change requires education, awareness courage and struggle. But the price for not changing is too high. Each year over 700,000 women in the US are raped. It is estimated that one out of every three women on the West Coast will suffer a violent sexual attack at some time in their lives. The vast majority of women silently endure the anguish and longterm effects of such unwarranted attacks.

The Rape Prevention Education Program specifically addresses all these issues. I offer educational presentations to any small (or large) group of staff, students or faculty. The presentations are free and are held at a place and time that is convenient for you. Both women and men are encouraged to attend. A typical presentation would last one to two hours and include information on the nature of sexual assault and the misconceptions surrounding it, preventative measures, resistance, campus safety and similar issues. Films, videotapes and educational material are also available. If you are interested, please call The Rape Prevention Education Program at 429-2721.

—Gillian Greensite

WOMEN'S WEEK

THURS., MAR. 18: The Santa Cruz City Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women will meet at 7 pm in the ABC room of the Civic Auditorium. The first portion of each meeting is set aside for public input regarding police procedures pertaining to rape and domestic violence, and other issues concerning these crimes.

FRI., MAR. 19: Women in Solidarity with El Salvadoran Refugees meets at 418B Cedar, 5:30 pm.

SAT., MAR. 20: A special all-day mother's and daughter's self-defense workshop will take place at the YWCA, 303 Walnut Ave., from 10 am to 5 pm. Sponsored by Women Against Rape, the class will be taught by Gail Groves. Sliding scale fee, $3-10. Pre-register for child-care at 426-RAPE or 426-3062.

Women's Coffeehouse, featuring Ray Gwyn Smith, local author and poet, reading a prose piece from her upcoming book, and Roberta Henry, Becky Tipler, and Deidre Smith on harp, flute and oboe, and cello. Doors open at 8 pm, performances begin at 8:30 pm. Small fee.

SUN., MAR. 21: Women's non-competitive bicycling. Meet at the town clock at 9:30 am for a 15-20 mile weekly venture.

THURS., MAR. 25: "Interest Testing," presented by Career Counselor Jeanie Marion, at noon at the YWCA. The Women's Work Information Center is presenting this free Brown Bag lunch talk. ✓

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The Execution of Charles Horman

by Sharan Street

The particulars of political ideology don't form the basis of good cinema; the sweeping brushstroke of the medium tends to obscure details in favor of large washes: the good and the bad, the large gesture, the dramatic moment. Therefore, it's the broad human experiences that transfer to celluloid best, and a talky political tract on imperialism in the Third World is bound to go nowhere. In his latest film, *Missing*, director Constantin Costa-Gavras avoids the pitfalls of agit-prop and simplifies and refines a complex story of political intrigue into a stirring and emotional film.

In this tale of an American's death in the senseless political violence that swept through Chile after the 1973 military coup, Costa-Gavras opts for a drama that steers clear of speechmaking and concentrates on a family's relationships and the effects of social upheaval upon individuals, but through this microcosm he makes a pointed statement about US involvement in the coup and its support for the murderous new regime.

The Horman family is a microcosm through which Costa-Gavras makes a pointed statement about US involvement in Chile.

Arts

Missing opens with Charles Horman's desperate attempts to return home after he is caught by the coup in the seaside resort of Vina. Played by John Shea, Horman is a vibrant, intelligent young man, and it's painful to watch his open banter turn to bitter black humor as the seriousness of the coup becomes apparent, and to see his increasing anxiety about his wife, trapped in the capital city where the fighting is heaviest. Traveling conditions are impossible: a curfew is in force, the phones are dead, there are no buses, cabs, or cars, and scattered gunfire is heard continually. Costa-Gavras's dizzying and crystalline camera-work creates a panicked sense of unreality as Charles and his companion tour the wreckage left by the soldiers.

Finally, Charles reaches Beth Horman (Sissy Spacek), holed up in their small suburban home. They meet, make plans to leave the country, and part to run errands. Failing to reach home that night, Beth arrives the next day to find the house ransacked, and her husband missing without a trace.

It's here that the Hormans' bureaucratic merry-go-round begins. Charles's father, Ed Horman, decides he has done as much as he can in Washington to help his son, and comes to the country to apply pressure to the American Embassy directly. Stiff-necked, sour, and thoroughly irritated that Charles ever decided to live in what he views as a hellhole of poverty and poor sanitation, Ed Horman comes to Chile with two underlying assumptions: His son is a flaky do-nothing, and the US government is doing all in its power to help him find Charles. Both assumptions are proven to be false.

By the time Ed arrives in Santiago, Beth has gone far past believing in the good intentions of the American Embassy, and her appearance betrays her desperation. When they meet, Ed Horman greets Beth coolly, and their initial unease settles into a generational conflict—Ed accusing Beth of knee-jerk anti-Americanism, Beth accusing Ed of naivite. Through effective use of flashbacks, Beth and her friend Terri, who was with Charles in Vina, present evidence that points to a conspiracy to cover up Charles Horman's death because he saw in Vina too much evidence of American involvement in the coup, and through their mutual struggle with the American officials, they come to respect each other.

Lemmon and Spacek hardly work up a sweat over their roles, which are familiar turf for both of them—Spacek as a feisty non-conformist, and Lemmon as a ill-tempered bourgeois. Facing off against them are a sinister bunch of short-haired Embassy denizens—some merely careless bureaucrats, others pure examples of the banality of evil, men for whom Horman's death was the just end to a flirtation with "extremist" views. And although it's easy to see the gears turning in the film's character development, it's still very emotionally involving, and the characterizations work to delineate the themes of the film.

The backdrop of *Missing*—the coup itself—comes to life vividly, but not through the images of bloody bodies, leveled buildings, and hints of torture, although these are present in an understated manner. It's the unexpected details—a group of soldiers cutting off a woman's pantlegs, the scream of the curfew sirens, the averted gazes of citizens who try to ignore the bodies lying in the street—these more mundane occurences give an idea of the omnipotent presence of the military.

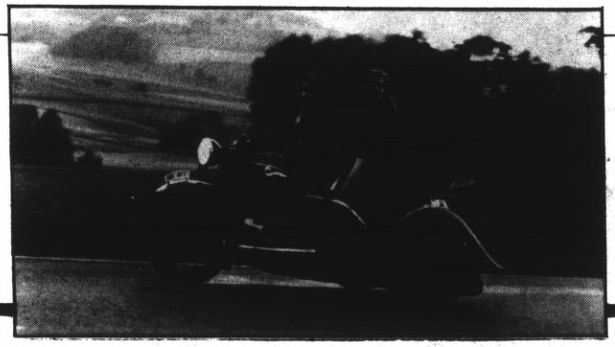
The film has attracted criticism from many political camps. On the one hand, politically sympathetic critics lament the film's lack of hard facts, and claim that Costa-Gavras has placed the coup in an unspecific country, and sugar-coated the politics. These criticisms seems unwarranted; although Costa-Gavras fiddles with the sequences of events for dramatic effect, most of the incidents, including dialogue, are taken straight from Thomas Hauser's carefully-researched book, *The Execution of Charles Horman*, and even the place names of Vina and Santiago appear in the film (although it was filmed in Mexico). And it seems unreasonable to expect that a filmmaker could make a film detailing Allende's political program that would appeal to a broad market. And finally, *Missing* is not about the political machinations that led to Chile's coup, but instead it is about a loss of innocence, and a vision of the pure insanity and confusion of social turmoil.

Also, there's the predictable outcry from conservative columnists suggesting that Costa-Gavras manipulated or even fabricated the facts that indict the United States. These charges overlook the evidence of US involvement in the coup that are *on the public record*: The first attempt to rid Chile of Allende came during the 1970 elections, then the Nixon administration backed the assassination of a recalcitrant general in an unsuccessful attempt to get the army to oust Allede, and in the next three years, Nixon's Latin American officials embarked on a program of economic disruption, pouring in money to support Allende's opponents, and withholding food credit from the government. *Missing* does not depict Americans actually wielding weapons in the coup; it merely suggests that the military "advisers" crawling around Vina Del Mar when the coup began also aided in planning and directing it. As to the suggestion that Horman was executed because he knew too much, Hauser's book backs up all statements made in the film, and points to disturbing evidence that all the American officials the Hormans contacted knew the truth about Charles Horman's end well before they admitted it.

But hard facts in a book that only the interested will read are one thing—film is another. Like no other medium, film can make an audience feel like they've lived through an experience, learning with the heart what the head will not accept as easily. *Missing* has a purpose, and it can be summed up by the words of Charles Horman's mother at the end of Hauser's book: "I used to think that I could till the soil on my own little plot of land and let the rest of the world care for its own problems....I know now that each of us is obligated to fight for what is right and take responsibility for what our government does. If we don't sooner or later it will affect us all." With the latest revelations of covert actions in Nicaragua, and US advisers crawling around every Latin American country with enough resources to make it worthy of notice, these words have never been truer. One would only hope that Americans could learn from the film, instead of through the loss of a loved one. But it's when our own patch of earth is disturbed that we look up to take notice of the world around us. And it's troubling to think that thrumbling conflagration in our Central American backyard will only be noticed when the windows and doors of our own houses crackle with the sound of a suddenly proximate fire. ✓

The Boat is Full

Sins of Omission



by Patrick Burnson

IN these days oif lifeboat ethics and survivalist mentality, a film like *The Boat Is Full* is a welcome reminder of the basic human allegiance we owe to one another. That the story is told in such a suspenseful and engaging way makes it all the more refreshing.

Swiss filmmaker Markus Imhoof draws us in at once by showing a group of desperate refugees fleeing into Switzerland from Nazi Germany. Although all but one of the seven succeed in the escape across the border, the real flight to freedom is blocked by the morass of Swiss bureaucracy and racial prejudice.

The odd assortment of characters who make up the group include an elderly Jewish man and his granddaughter (Curt Bois and Simone), an abandoned French child (Laurent), a German army deserter (Gerd David), a Jewish adolescent, wounded during the escape, and a pretty young Jewish woman (Tina Engel) hoping to join her Christian husband (Hans Diehl), who arrived in Switzerland months before and is now confined in a refugee work camp.

Not long after they are discovered in hiding by two sympathetic innkeepers (Renate Steiger and Mathias Graedinger), the refugees decide to change their identities and re-form into a nuclear family so they can meet all the arbitrary Swiss rules for political asylum. Even when being treated humanely by their hosts, the displaced people (who have been subsisting for days on a handful of sugar cubes) must listen to the innkeepers complain about the meat ration and other petty sacrifices. Clearly, the horror of war and its hardships have made little impression on this frumpy domestic couple.

Never sentimental or bogged down by the melodrama that characterizes so many other stories of exile, *The Boat Is Full* has a tension that is both believable and heart-rending. Each actor's performance is pared down to sustain the quick pace and, because there is no musical score, much of the movie has a dreamy expressionistic feel. Nor does the film ever resort to easy stereotyping of characters and motives. Only the town constable is made to appear wholly loathsome in his small-minded contempt for "people not our own."

But even his actions are largely informed by the bad faith so pervasive in a country indifferent to the threat of fascism. For the most part, the other villagers are depicted as a selfish and suspicious lot who are politically naive and morally corrupt. The consequence of their apathy, Markus Imhoof shows us, is the tragic denial of is, is responsibility that condemned thousands of Jews to deportation and death.

The oppressive sense of doom never really lifts, and yet the refugees all gamely struggle to the very end. Many of the twists of plot and gloomy circumstances on which their collective fate hinges are so darkly preposterous they could easily have been written by Franz Kafka or Jerzy Kosinski. Tina Engel's performance is especially forceful and the scene in which she is briefly reunited with her husband is perhaps the film's most painful and memorable moment. But never does the picture become so maudlin that it seems to ring a false note; the characters understand their destiny and plod on with stoic resolve.

What finally makes *The Boat Is Full* such a worthwhile film is its topicality. With our own secretary of state warning the nation to be on guard against the "horde" of Latin American immigrants, and the recent racial backlash against Southeast Asians, writer-director Imhoof has made a scathing indictment of the crime of neutrality —the sin of omission—from which we too can learn. Joining this profound moral statement with such compelling drama is a major achievement. ✓

It's pens and the man I sing, and of plucky young investigative reporter Lee Quarnstrom, who just garnered 100 smackers from the Santa Cruz *Express* for his recollections of born-again cretin, smut-peddler extraordinaire, and all-around grand guy Larry Flynt, publisher of *Hustler* magazine. Though paralyzed from the waist down and the neck up, Flynt overcame the adversity of a poor childhood to distill a publishing empire out of the blood of women. (This poor childhood theme is the stick we journalists use to beat any dog—even the Presidential cur. As if a little rich boy couldn't possibly be as rapacious, vile, and stupid as a little poor boy.) As it turns out from Quarnstrom's homily, Flynt does what he does in the name of educating the public. The educational value of such sensuality tips as tying up women, dunking their heads in toilets, and running them through meat grinders may be dubious, but there's nothing doubtful about the ardor with which Quarnstrom snuggles Flynt to his bosom. I quote: *"...I get up to go. But before I leave I bend over this almost broken man in the gold-plated wheelchair and put my arm around his shoulders. Larry, I tell him, I love you, everybody loves you. Don't let this pain, this bullshit, keep you down. ...you can get back to work, be the Larry Flynt you used to be. They need you at the magazines, I tell him...And suddenly, he pulls me down and kisses me on the lips. I am stunned. I say goodbye...Tears are running from my eyes."* It's fortunate that the portly publisher was wheel-chair bound; judging from *Hustler's* rapist mentality, Quarnstrom might well have been thrown to the ground and forcibly cornhöled at machine-gun point.

When this paen to a porker first saw the light of print, shocked readers asked themselves, "Is this guy serious?," "Is the *Express* serious?" and, more frequently, "Where's the ad tie-in?" I don't pretend to have the answers, so instead I'm excerpting a profile I've done of famous raconteur, defender of Christianity, and king of Wallachia, Vlad IV, "the impaler." This piece, I should add, was rejected by the *Express* because they believed I had "made it up." I submit to you that it was bumped because it got in the way of an advertisement. Sherman, set the Wayback for the year 1462, and the destination, Bucharest!

"...Vlad the Impaler is sitting next to me, drunk as a fish, and almost too gouty to walk, rousable only by a distant scream or the thump of a stake into the ground. He is wearing a rusty suit of chain mail, a green cloak, and a greasy coronet of iron around his forehead.

Vlad is mumbling to me now, something about how the only thing that a Roumanian understands is the knout. Surrounded by his henchmen, Vlad orders *Budzu Gakaronka* or a bowl full of the blood of his enemies.

We chat a bit, and he asks me what I think of his foreign policy. He gives me his thoughts on the virtues of impalement over slow roasting. And I am recognizing that inside this fat, drunken, gouty Slav is the old Vlad the Impaler, the Vlad the Impaler I've known and respected, the Vlad the Impaler who said, surrounded by a forest of skewered Turks, "Oh, what a great gracefulness they exhibit!"

The basic facts of Vlad Tepes (his real last name) have been reported at length in various media. Born around 1420, Vlad fought the Turks to establish Roumanian nationhood. He was called Vlad Dracul (Vlad the dragon) and his son, using the diminutive form of the name, was known as Dracula; thus supplying our vocabulary with a handy epithet for landlords. Vlad was never a born-again Christian, because he stayed in the faith all of his life. He got his nickname "the impaler" because of his practice of dealing with his enemies in that fashion.

I like Vlad for many reasons. I like him because once, when some visiting ambassadors from the Ottoman Empire forgot to doff their turbans to him, he had them nailed to their heads. I like him because he used to hold outdoor picnics surrounded by hundreds of impaled citizenry. I like him because he drank the blood of his enemies. And I like him because he once executed an entire regiment of soldiers and camp-followers because he'd gotten out of bed on the wrong side. *"Nkrushu ak illo ferret akk lorro tabbllenu!"*, he said, which means, "If you'd spent more time fighting Magyars and less time between each others' legs, you'd be better off!"

I hope Vlad will sober up. I hope his gout gets better. Recently, he's expressed interest in a method of destroying a whole township in one afternoon. I explain to him that the 15th century just doesn't have the technology, but there will come a time. His large, expressive eyes widen.

Vlad believes that damn near everything wrong with the world is caused by the Turks, and once they're wiped out completely, there will be a "heaven on earth." "And then, he laughs, "there'll be no more need for a monarch like Vlad the Impaler."

Vlad puts down the goblet he's been clutching in his right hand and looks at me. His words aren't quite so slurred now; the ouzo must be wearing off. "Regis," he says, "I will see this interview before it is published."

I explain to him that it violates every rule of journalism to show an interview to the subject before it is in print. He nods his head. He understands.

I get up to go. But before I leave, I bend over this broken old man and put my arm around him. Vlad, I tell him, I love you, everybody loves you. Don't let this ouzo, this bullshit, keep you down. The Eastern threat is worse than ever. We need you in the United States. He nods slowly, his spirit flashing through his drunken eyes.

With a fierce grunt he pulls me down and kisses me on the mouth. He has given me the *aklaba sukuroku*, or the traditonal Wallachian kiss of death. I am stunned. I say goodbye. And as his henchmen pick me up and frog-march me to the stake, tears spring to my eyes..." ✓

—OPINION—

Nuclear Hall of Shame

Red Light of the Week

The Department of Energy

by Jack Rabbit

Nestled amongst the high rise canyons of San Francisco's financial districts is the relatively unknown Nuclear Hall of Shame. This obscure group is comprised of 52 international corporations involved in either nuclear weapons production, nuclear energy, or both. Membership ranges from Union Carbide, which is trying to mine uranium from the Black Hills of South Dakota, to Wells Fargo, which is a major stockholder in 32 of the 36 top nuclear corporations in the US.

One upstart Hall of Shamer is giving corporate giants a run for their meltdowns—and it's only five years old. The Department of Energy (DOE) was created in 1977, presumably to regulate the oil industry and "solve the energy crisis." Its literature and even its budget introduction talk about conservation and "energy security." But read on—the first page of DOE's $11.1 billion budget reads "Atomic Energy Defense Activities" ($3.7 billion) and includes both weapons development and security investigations. Clearly, DOE could be renamed "The Department of Weapons": more DOE money is invested in weaponry than in energy production, demonstration, and distribution combined.

When DOE isn't managing our nuclear bombs, they're attending to the so-called "multi-purpose labs" that produce them: Sandia, the UC-run Los Alamos and Livermore Weapons Labs, and Argonne, Brookhaven and Oak Ridge National Laboratories. These labs consume enormous amounts of energy to produce new generations of nuclear weapons, and also serve to militarize energy. Most of this country's energy research and development takes place in these labs—and, you guessed it, the vast proportion is nuclear-related. The DOE's policy is to turn down non-weapons work in these labs if such work hampers or fails to complement weapons work. Add this to the security clearance often needed for contracts, and you find weapons engineers landing the solar and conservation projects.

DOE's nuclear shame doesn't stop there. They also oversee three uranium enrichment plants. Half of the 10,000 uranium workers in this country work there, and according to former worker Joe Harding, they have a cancer rate of 25 percent or more (*Progessive*, January 1980). But when workers complain about the lack of safety equipment or dangerous work practices, they find that government health and occupational safety agencies have no authority because the plants are part of the weapons program. At the Union Carbide-operated Paducah plant, workers laid their badges on a smoking chunk of uranium for eight hours and turned them in for inspection. The protection badges went to Oak Ridge National lab, also run by DOE/Union Carbide. There was no response. Referring to similar safety problems at the Goodyear Atomic/DOE enrichment plant near Portsmouth, Ohio, union president Dennis Bloomfield says, "Would you leave a drunk to guard a bar? Would you leave another drunk to guard that drunk that is guarding the bar? The same parallel can be drawn with Goodyear and DOE."

The Department of Energy doesn't just represent the perverse dependence of energy policy on military policy; it represents the "hear no evil, see no evil" attitude the government adopts towards the huge nuclear monopolies it has done so much to create. But the newest DOE plan is the most frightening: President Reagan and Energy Secretary James Edwards now plan to allow those same companies to reprocess spent reactor fuel into fuel and weapons-grade plutonium. The separation of nuclear energy from the production of nuclear weapons has been the cornerstone of the federal government's "Atoms for Peace" program for the past 25 years. Some nuclear power producers are against bridging the gap for fear of new anti-nuclear groups. On the diplomatic scene, the government urges other countries not to reprocess for fear of worldwide proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In five short years, the Department of Energy has transformed itself from an institution designed to safeguard the United States' energy needs against future "oil crises" to a weaponry monolith. And behind his lead apron, Secretary Edwards, the former dentist from South Carolina, is rapidly pulling the teeth out of whatever safe energy research this country has.

Guided tours of the Hall of Shame, a rally, and a non-violent direct action will take place in San Francisco financial district on March 22. Non-violence preparations are now being held for people interested in joining the direct action. For more information contact AC-DC at 476-8215, or Gail Clapp at 427-0802.

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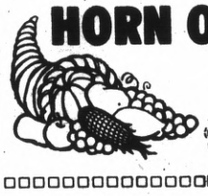
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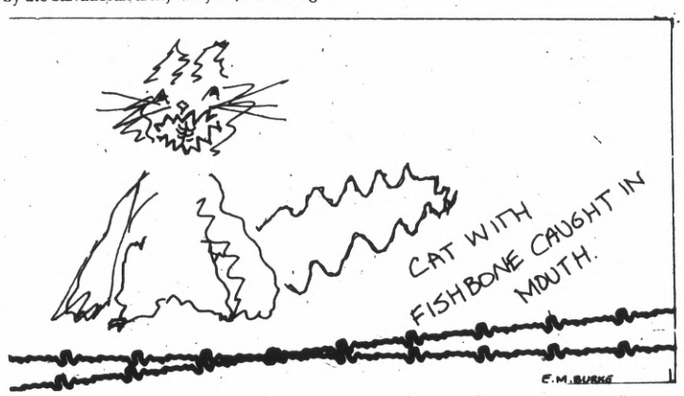
RODEO DRIVE, ROCK MUSICAL Odyssey of JASON & THE ARGONAUTS. Thursday—Sunday March 18th-April 4th 8 pm, Arts Center Theatre.

El Salvador continued

While waiting for the Salvadoran elections, Secretary of State Haig has turned the heat on Nicaragua. Despite overwhelming support for negotiations in El Salvador, Haig has attempted rather desperately to play up the Soviet-Cuban connection, and his attempts have so far been embarrassing failures. On Friday, March 5, Haig resoundingly announced in Congress that "El Salvador captured a Nicaragua military man...sent down by the Sandinistas to help in the military operation of insurgent guerrillas..." The man turned out to be a Nicaraguan student living in Mexico, on his way to visit his family in Nicaragua. On March 9, the State Department released the long-promised "proof" of a Soviet-directed military buildup in Nicaragua. But the secret aerial photographs showed nothing new: improved military airfields, a commando training area, 25 Soviet-made tanks, the construction of a garrison for an armored batallion. The briefing included a detail of a "Cuban-style" military garrison, so named because the obstacle courses looked similar to those in Cuban training fields. The Nicaraguans responded with what they have been saying all along: that the rest of the Central American armies have grown as well, that the buildup is defensive and not offensive, and that in any case, the Nicaraguans have agreed to stop the buildup if the United States pledges not to attack or destabilize the Nicaraguan government.

But last week, Haig set up the ultimate embarrassment: Orlando Jose Tardencillas Espinosa, a Nicaraguan national captured by the Salvadoran army last year, was brought to Washington by the State Department as proof of communist involvement in El Salvador. He was supposed to testify that he was trained in Ethiopia and Cuba, and sent to El Salvador specifically by the Sandinista regime. Facing reporters from the major media, Espinosa told a different story. He had been tortured repeatedly in El Salvador, and was finally told by a US official in El Salvador that he could choose between telling the "communist involvement story, or being killed by the Salvadoran army." He decided to come to Washington and tell the truth in front of the press, he said later.

As public opinion moves toward supporting a peaceful, negotiated solution in El Salvador and Central America, an increasingly isolated administration which once vowed to "stop Soviet aggression in El Salvador" never allow the FDR-FMLN to share power, might attempt a desperate military move. Local solidarity groups ask that every concerned individual call or write their representatives, senators, Secretary Haig and President Reagan. There are two demonstrations planned in the Bay Area for March 27, to protest the Salvadoran elections and call for a negotiated solution to the conflict. A peaceful blockade will take place in the Oakland Naval Supply Center and will assemble at 11 am at 7th and Harrison, Oakland. The other demonstration will assemble at the Civic Center in San Francisco, also at 11 am. In a related event, the local Comittee in Solidarity with El Salvador will show *America in Transition,* a film narrated by Ed Asner, on Saturday the 27th, 6:30 pm at the local YWCA. For more information, call 429-6707. ✓



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